Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division **Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President** **Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President** **September, 1980**

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Tourism's Death Announcement Premature

Last month the *New York Times* ran a 42-point headline "Hawaii's Dismal Summer," with a subtitle saying, "Tourists Forsake the 50th State," and with the first paragraph announcing, "There is a gloom beneath the swaying palm trees along Waikiki Beach . . . The sun has stopped shining on Hawaii tourism."

In response to this and similar depressing articles about Hawaii's tourism that have appeared in the press this year, we would like to follow *Economic Indicators'* long-established policy of reporting all the economic news that's fit to print, and make three points: 1) that while tourism to Hawaii this year is not growing much, we are entertaining more visitors from overseas than in any other year in history, 2) that hotels in Hawaii this year are indeed suffering but it is largely because of the increase in the number of hotel rooms that has occurred in the last year, and 3) that despite the low occupancy rate in many of the hotels, the hotel industry is so optimistic about the future that it is building many new hotels in Hawaii right now and has many more planned for the future.

Point 1. We have more visitors than ever before. Through July of this year Hawaii had 2.3 million visitors—10,000 more than it had in the first seven months of 1979. This is only a 0.5 percent increase, but not bad considering the current national economic downturn, the inroads that inflation has made on consumers' disposable income, and the drastic increases in air fares in the last year. January, February, and March of this year showed declines of 9.3, 7.0, and 1.1 percent respectively in visitor arrivals compared to the same three months of 1979—which in 1979 were extraordinarily good months when visitors surged to Hawaii in unprecedented numbers. April, May, and June 1980 visitor statistics showed increases of 3.1, 11.4, and 1.8 percent over April, May, and June of 1979—which were very slow months because of the United Airlines strike and the grounding of the DC-10s. Now let's look at July. That was a spectacular month last year with 363,080 visitor arrivals despite the fact that the DC-10s were still inoperative for the first two weeks. But the July 1980 figure topped July 1979 by 27,000 visitors, for a 7.4 percent increase. Nothing dismal about that.

Westbound visitors (from the Mainland or Canada) fell off slightly, but eastbound visitors (from Asia and Australia) more than picked up the slack. Eastbound visitors aren't included in the average daily visitor census that is computed monthly, so it might be expected that the daily count would be down, but lo, it has shown a slight increase for the seven-month period because westbound visitors are lengthening their stays a little.

Fewer visitors have been going beyond Waikiki to visit the Neighbor Islands this year, and cumulative visitor arrival counts for the first seven months are down for all the Neighbor Islands, most of all for the Big Island. But both Maui and Kauai showed good increases in July compared to July of last year.

Point 2. Hotel occupancy is down because a great many new visitor accommodations have been built in the last year. Between June 1979 and June 1980, 4,386 rooms were added to Hawaii's hotel inventory, raising the total to 55,571 units. With such a sizable increase in rooms and not much growth in visitor arrivals, it is surprising that statewide hotel occupancy rates are down only 5.2 percent for the first seven months of 1980.

Moreover, it should be noted that rental condo units have been increasingly dipping into the supply of guests for hotels. Condo units are included in the hotel inventory figures but are not included in the statewide occupancy rate survey. Condos generally have lower occupancy rates than hotels, but nevertheless cut hotel occupancy to some extent.

Point 3. Despite the low occupancy rates and the recent flat months, those who are in the hotel and resort business are evidently very optimistic about the future. Over 3,000 new hotel rooms are under construction now, including the Sheraton Royal Waikoloa Hotel in South Kohala, the Hilton Hawaiian Village Tapa Tower in Waikiki, Island Holidays' Waiohai at Poipu Beach, the Sheraton Kauai Hotel addition, and the Marriott Resort at Kaanapali Beach. About to start construction are another 650 rooms, at Mauna Lani Resort's hotel in South Kohala and the Marriott hotel at Princeville. And more than 1,600 new resort condo units are under construction now.

In the final planning stages or awaiting county approvals are 1,200 more hotel rooms and 3,500 more condo units. Thousands more are envisioned over the long term, to be constructed increment by increment at all planned destination resort developments on the Neighbor Islands.

We doubt that all these new hotel rooms are being built to stand empty. If anything can be learned from history it is that a year or two of slow growth for Hawaii's visitor industry has always been followed by a year or years of very fast growth.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	July	390,043p	15.4	7.4
	number	Jan.-July	2,319,556p	......	0.5
Westbound	number	July	319,835p	21.9	8.8
	number	Jan.-July	1,831,606p	......	−0.9
Eastbound	number	July	70,208p	−8.0	1.5
	number	Jan.-July	487,950p	......	5.8
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	July	118,646p	31.2	12.0
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	July	10.9	13.5	1.9
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	Jan.-June	130,587p	......	31.7
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	July	69,690p	6.1	−21.4
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	July	143,386p	19.6	5.7
	number	Jan.-July	832,185p	......	−1.0
Hawaii	number	July	82,113p	21.0	−5.5
	number	Jan.-July	473,628p	......	−9.6
Kauai	number	July	88,309p	23.6	6.7
	number	Jan.-July	474,862p	......	−4.4
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	June	55,571	2.4	8.6
Oahu	number	June	34,393	0.2	9.5
Waikiki	number	June	30,514	0.2	10.3
Maui (includes 12 on Lanai)	number	June	9,926	8.6	8.7
Molokai	number	June	557	0	7.1
Hawaii	number	June	6,260	6.3	3.4
Kauai	number	June	4,435	2.6	9.1
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	July	74.1p	14.2	10.9
Oahu	percent	July	76.5p	11.0	9.8
Maui	percent	July	57.5p	4.5	−16.1
Hawaii	percent	July	50.0p	10.9	−16.9
Kauai	percent	July	71.4p	13.3	−7.2
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	2nd Qtr.	323.1	−2.6	8.7
Military Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr.	132.1	1.1	7.4
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr.	94.1	−15.4	6.8
Local Purchases	mil. $	2nd Qtr.	96.9	7.7	12.7
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons.	Jan.-Aug 2	529.8	......	−4.0
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	July	660.48	14.8	111.4
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan-Feb	17,610	......	−5.6
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan-July	122,722	......	2.1
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967=100	June[3]	228.0	−0.2	12.0
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967=100	June[3]	227.5	0	11.3
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	July	579.9	5.9	2.1
GAS SALES	thous. therms	July	4,228	−2.5	−1.5
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	July	700.9	0.3	4.8

p=preliminary.

[1] *Estimated Westbound*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to April 1980.*

Unemployment Revised

The State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations recently announced revised unemployment estimates for 1980 that averaged 17,550 for the first 5 months of the year, 6% lower Than the average before revision of 18,650. The revision resulted in lowering unemployment rates up to 0.5 percentage point and some shrinkage of the labor force figure but not by any significant amount. The reason for the revisions was the Labor Department's switchover to counting individuals rather than claims filed for unemployment which contain substantial duplicate counting. 1979 unemployment estimates are still on the old basis, making comparisons of 1980 data with year-earlier figures not strictly valid.

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	February	122.0	−0.9	33.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	245.2	......	35.8
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-June	267,672	......	2.4
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-July	149,224	......	6.2
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-June	73,166	......	36.7
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-July	57,244	......	19.8
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-July	29,205	......	−45.1
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-June	2,134	......	−29.7
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-July	948	......	−45.0
Maui County	number	Jan.-June	402	......	−24.6
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-July	755	......	−11.9
Kauai County	number	Jan.-July	210	......	−36.0
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-June	2,376	......	21.3
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-July	1,362	......	126.6
Maui County	number	Jan.-June	809	......	29.4
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-July	403	......	4.9
Kauai County	number	Jan.-July	246	......	−51.7
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-June	195,101	......	64.9
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-July	154,200	......	44.8
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-June	31,294	......	119.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-July	28,932	......	139.3
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-July	17,175	......	208.9
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	141,637	......	−54.5
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	32,043	......	−44.5
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	75.861	......	−60.5
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	33,734	......	−44.8
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	104,903	......	−54.8
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	10,790	......	−64.5
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	21,420	......	−41.2
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	4,524	......	−63.3
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	August	282.2	1.1	6.3
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	August	291.1	0.9	10.0
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	February 1980	1,660.6	13.7	16.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	3,120.8	......	15.9
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	February 1980	67.8	37.3	64.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	117.2	......	47.7
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	February 1980	13.3	......	14.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	7.5	......	−69.2
RETAILING	mil. $	February 1980	571.2	4.7	13.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	1,116.5	......	13.4
WHOLESALING	mil. $	February 1980	406.7	8.7	7.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	780.7	......	12.2
SERVICES	mil. $	February 1980	346.2	38.2	5.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	596.8	......	5.2
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	July	2,338p	−7.5	−25.5

Consumer Credit

As was the case nationally, the growth in Hawaii consumer loans was already on the wane before the Administration invoked its stringent credit controls sending consumer credit into a real tailspin. Consumer loans outstanding at Hawaii banks when adjusted for inflation increased a mere 1.8% at an annual rate in the first quarter of 1980, following increases of 16.6% in 1979 and 15.0% in 1978. With recessionary forces taking hold and the strong medicine Washington delivered the credit markets, second quarter consumer credit plunged 8.7%, the steepest decline ever for Hawaii since record keeping began in 1966. The chart below shows the change in the dollar volume of

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	July 31	4,136.6	−1.1	9.3
Honolulu County	mil. $	July 31	3,407.7	−1.1	8.9
Maui County	mil. $	July 31	262.1	0.3	7.7
Hawaii County	mil. $	July 31	327.2	−2.5	15.1
Kauai County	mil. $	July 31	139.5	−0.1	7.7
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	July 31	1,241.0	−6.1	1.9
Honolulu County	mil. $	July 31	1,041.6	−6.2	1.7
Maui County	mil. $	July 31	78.8	−10.3	−0.7
Hawaii County	mil. $	July 31	87.3	−2.0	7.6
Kauai County	mil. $	July 31	33.3	−1.8	1.2
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	July	6,874.7	4.8	11.1
Honolulu County	mil. $	July	6,289.4	4.6	11.4
Maui County	mil. $	July	245.1	5.3	−2.3
Hawaii County	mil. $	July	246.5	7.9	15.4
Kauai County	mil. $	July	93.7	8.1	24.1
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	July	64.39	4.0	5.9
Honolulu County	annual rate	July	70.13	3.8	6.3
Maui County	annual rate	July	35.31	6.1	−6.7
Hawaii County	annual rate	July	33.52	6.7	6.9
Kauai County	annual rate	July	33.50	6.2	19.6
TAX COLLECTIONS					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	July	85,451	3.8	11.9
	thous. $	Jan.-July	751,520		10.5
Honolulu County	thous. $	July	73,326	3.2	11.5
	thous. $	Jan.-July	648,213		10.5
Maui County	thous. $	July	4,718	5.1	29.2
	thous. $	Jan.-July	39,690		9.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	July	4,933	0.3	3.7
	thous. $	Jan.-July	44,225		10.1
Kauai County	thous. $	July	2,475	35.9	14.6
	thous. $	Jan.-July	19,392		15.7

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	July	408.1p	1.2	0.2
Employment	thous.	July	386.1p	0.8	1.2
Unemployment	thous.	July	22.1p	7.6	14.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	July	5.4p	5.9	14.3
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	July	315.4p	0.4	0.1
Employment	thous.	July	302.5p	0.8	0.9
Unemployment	thous.	July	16.5p	7.8	−15.6
Unemployment Rate	percent	July	5.2p	6.1	−14.8
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	July	35.0p	2.2	2.6
Employment	thous.	July	33.1p	1.4	2.6
Unemployment	thous.	July	1.9p	18.8	0
Unemployment Rate	percent	July	5.4p	14.9	−1.8
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	July	35.8p	0.7	0
Employment	thous.	July	33.0p	0.5	0.9
Unemployment	thous.	July	2.8p	3.8	−9.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	July	7.7p	2.7	−10.5
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	July	18.3p	0.8	1.4
Employment	thous.	July	17.4p	0.9	2.7
Unemployment	thous.	July	1.0p	5.6	−13.6
Unemployment Rate	percent	July	5.0p	0	−19.4
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS STATE¹	thous.	July	458.6p	2.0	2.5
SUGAR (mill and field)²	thous.	July	8.9p	2.3	−2.2
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)²	thous.	July	10.9p	49.7	6.9
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING					
(excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	July	15.8p	1.6	−4.0
Durable Goods	thous.	July	4.5p	0	−5.3
Non-Durable Goods	thous.	July	11.3p	−2.2	−3.4
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	July	3.2p	0	0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE (excluding sugar and pineapple but including agricultural self-employed)	thous.	July²	7.3p	4.3	−11.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	July	23.7p	0.4	2.4
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	July	21.2p	−0.9	−1.2
COMMUNICATION	thous.	July	7.0p	0.7	2.9
UTILITIES	thous.	July	2.6p	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	July	88.6p	0.7	1.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	July	19.3p	0	6.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	July	31.8p	0.8	4.3
HOTEL SERVICES STATE	thous.	July	25.3p	−1.6	3.3
Honolulu County	thous.	July	15.7p	−1.6	1.6
Maui County	thous.	July	4.7p	−3.1	27.0
Hawaii County	thous.	July	3.3p	1.5	10.0
Kauai County	thous.	July	1.7p	0	−8.1
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	July	78.1p	−0.1	5.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	July	32.0p	7.6	7.7
Civilian Agencies	thous.	July	13.2p	20.5	20.5
Defense Department	thous.	July	18.8p	0	0.3
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	July	42.2p	−6.7	1.1
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	July	17.6p	32.5	1.7
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	11.71p	1.5	7.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	38.7p	22.1	−1.5
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	7.11p	16.7	18.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	35.4p	−6.1	−7.6
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	9.35p	−1.6	8.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	44.6p	1.1	3.5
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	4.40p	−10.2	−14.6
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	34.3p	1.5	1.8
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	July	162.08p	7.2	−14.2
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	6.06p	5.4	14.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	28.4p	−6.0	−11.8
HIRED FARM WORKERS³					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	5.48	−3.9	10.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	37.4	−3.9	−6.0

p = preliminary

[1] *Series includes agricultural employment during July survey week.*

[2] *The most recent estimate of agricultural jobs is included in the total job count even though the period may differ. Agricultural employment is only surveyed quarterly, in January, April, July, and October of each year. These dates apply to the field portions of sugar and pineapple jobs, too.*

[3] *Includes some office and supervisory workers.*

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	July	11,025	9.4	0.6
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	July	5,832	2.6	12.9
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	July	426	5.2	−9.2
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	July	4,144	12.4	16.3
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS¹					
Income Maintenance	no. persons	July	70,720	0.3	1.9
Services	no. cases	2nd Qtr. 1980	12,888	−1.4	−11.6
Medical	no. patients	July	45,808	−12.8	−2.7
Food Stamps	no. persons	July	104,354	−0.4	12.5
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	July	9,352	0.7	4.0
Services	thous. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	4,388	7.8	7.0
Medical	thous. $	July	7,546	−16.9	−2.8
Food Stamps	thous. $	July	5,051	−1.5	17.6

[1] *Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	thous.	July 1, 1979	1,012.9		2.3
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	thous.	July 1, 1979	914.7		1.4
C & C of Honolulu	thous.	July 1, 1979	729.1		1.0
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	71,191		n.c.
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,206		n.c.
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,117		n.c.
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	thous.	July 1, 1980	856.8		1.5
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019		5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1, 1980	48,813		8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1, 1980	12,206		−5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1, 1980	64,023		−0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION¹	number	12 mo. total ending Aug. '80	5,765		−15.8
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	9,178	3.1	13.5
Employment Income²	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	7,199	2.9	12.8
Manufacturing	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	417	3.5	21.9
Construction	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	536	2.3	12.8
Wholesale	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	321	3.9	13.4
Retail	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	840	2.1	11.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	529	2.5	11.8
Trans., Comm. & Util.	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	701	1.3	15.7
Services	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	1,475	3.0	19.0
Farm & Other	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	326	−3.8	16.8
Federal Civilian	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	667	−0.6	6.0
Federal Military	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	611	4.3	3.4
State & Local	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	778	10.4	9.1
Property Income					
Dividends, Interest, Rent	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	1,286	5.5	16.3
Transfer Payments less Personal Contributions for Social Insurance	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	693	1.2	16.3
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1979	9,223		9.3
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1978	8,806		10.6
Maui County	dollars	1978	7,676		10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1978	6,687		9.2
Kauai County	dollars	1978	7,044		10.0

n.c. = not comparable

**Compared to July 1, 1979*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS*¹	1967 = 100	June	126.9p	2.5	−10.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
Current Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	2,524.6p	0.2	8.4
1972 Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	1,410.9p	−2.3	−0.8
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	July	2,117.6p	1.4	9.5
RETAIL SALES*	bil. $	July	77,125p	2.0	5.5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967 = 100	July	138.8e	−1.6	−9.2
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	June	30,597.4	−14.6	−0.4
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	June	166.4	26.8	49.4
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	July	853.8	0.0	5.0
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	Aug.	11.12	−3.1	−6.6
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	bil. $	June	301,378	−0.8	3.3
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	June	215.0	−2.3	−4.7
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1972 = 100	May	185.0	1.3	6.4
Apts. Hotel Office Bldgs.	1972 = 100	May	183.1	1.8	8.2
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	July	96,996	0.5	−0.2
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	July	8,207	2.5	38.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	July	7.8	1.3	36.8
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967 = 100	July	248.0	0.1	13.0
All Urban Consumers	1967 = 100	July	247.8	0.1	13.2
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967 = 100	July	246.4	1.7	14.1
All Commodities	1967 = 100	July	269.8	1.7	13.9

e = estimated **Seasonally adjusted*

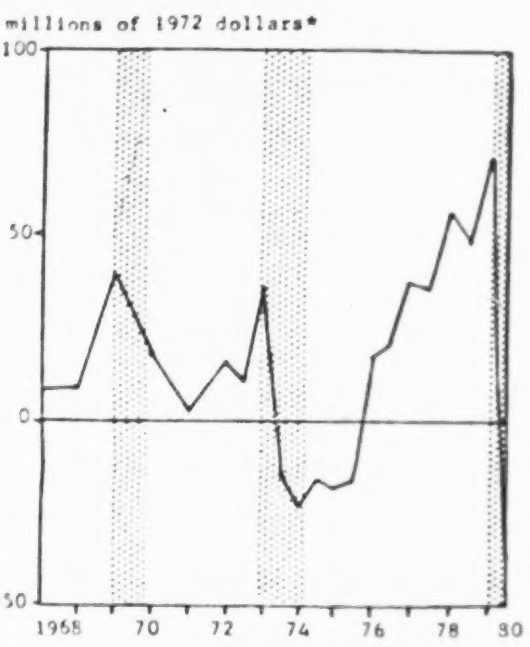
r = revised ***Seasonally adjusted annual rate*

p = preliminary

[1] *Excludes one indicator series for which data are not yet available*

consumer loans since 1966 and how closely it parallels national business cycle trends.

Change in Bank Consumer Loans
(annual rate)



*deflated using PCE deflator.
▨ national recessionary periods.

The great expansion in consumer credit in the 1976-79 period has frequently been blamed on the growth of credit card use and it is true that in Hawaii outstanding balances on credit card plans soared 128% over the 3-year period while increases for the next two fastest growing sectors, auto loans and other installment loans, rose 88% and 86% respectively. However, during this period, the absolute increase in total consumer credit in Hawaii was accounted for by auto loans to the tune of 29%, other kinds of installment loans by 30%, and credit cards for only 19%.

The current slowdown in consumer lending in Hawaii is widespread, impacting nearly all major consumer loan categories except for automobiles which increased at a 19% annual rate in the first half of 1980 compared to an average 23% in the 3 preceding years. Outstanding balances on check credit and other revolving credit plans have also increased considerably this year but as yet they comprise only a small part of the total consumer loan market.

Bank consumer loans, while a big part of the total consumer loan market, don't give us the complete picture because finance companies in Hawaii have a pretty hefty slice of the consumer loan business. Unfortunately, local statistics on finance company lending don't break out consumer loans from non-consumer loans.

The following table shows bank consumer loan balances year-end for Hawaii for 1976 and 1979, bracketing the most recent cyclical upswing in consumer lending, along with the June 30, 1980 balance (the latest available) which shows that the upswing has leveled off.

Consumer Credit, Amount Outstanding
(millions of dollars)

	12/31 '76	12/31 '79	'76-'79 ave. ann. rate	6/30 '80	6 mos. '80 ann. rate
TOTAL	382.4	707.2	22.7%	733.4	7.5%
Auto	105.4	199.2	23.5%	217.6	19.3%
Cr. Card	47.6	108.5	31.6%	110.5	3.7%
Revolv. Cr.	23.5	42.3	21.7%	47.2	24.2%
Home Imp.	40.0	59.5	13.5%	60.2	6.0%
Single Pymt.	51.6	85.5	18.3%	85.6	0.2%
Other	114.4	213.2	23.1%	212.4	-0.3%

* * * * * * *

Business Activity

After several months' lapse in the monthly data on business receipts by industry (receipts on which general excise taxes are paid), the Tax Dept. has at last released the figures for Dec. 1979 through Feb. 1980. This is not current enough to be very helpful for analyzing business trends in Hawaii.

The startling decline in diversified agriculture sales through February resulted from a $12.9 mil. natural disaster loss credited against prior collections and claimed by the third tax district—Hawaii County.

First Hawaiian Bank
Established 1858
Member FDIC

Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *October, 1980*

12/10/80 B 3500-1

The Water Situation

Here in the middle of the salty Pacific Ocean we drink the finest fresh water in the world. For thousands of years rainfall has been percolating down through the porous volcanic rock to create great underground reservoirs of fresh water, some captured between impermeable lava walls called dikes but the greatest part in immense lens-shaped bodies of fresh water floating on the seawater that permeates the bases of the islands. These bodies of water are called Ghyben-Herzberg lenses. The fresh water in the pores of the lava rocks stays on top because it is lighter than seawater, and it presses the salty water down far below sea level. (See diagram inside.)

It was not until 1879 that Hawaii's great groundwater source was discovered; at that time James Ashley drilled the first artesian well at Honouliuli near Pearl Harbor. The early Hawaiians had used water from springs and streams, irrigating their taro crops by diverting stream water through ingenious ditch and terrace systems. The whaling vessels that stopped in the 1800s to replenish their supplies had to fill their casks from nearby streams. The developing sugar industry used surface water as the Hawaiians did, building extensive ditch and tunnel systems to bring water long distances from mountain streams for irrigating sugarcane.

Following the discovery of the islands' wonderful groundwater supply, agricultural crops expanded and flourished. The sugar plantations began intensive development of groundwater sources, and the dry and dusty coastal plains of the leeward side of Oahu turned verdant. Groundwater became the principal source of potable water for the city of Honolulu.

But in September 1979, just a hundred years after Ashley drilled the first well, the State Board of Land and Natural Resources, on the evidence of long term water level decline, rising salinity, and increasing pumpage, and after many public hearings and input by a citizen's water review commission, designated the entire Pearl Harbor basin as a Ground Water Control Area. A few months later the Board established a strict limit on the amount of water that can be pumped. The sustainable yield has been determined to be 225 million gallons a day, and this amount has been allocated among the military, the Board of Water Supply, Oahu Sugar Company, and private wells. If more than that is pumped the fresh water level will fall, and the great Ghyben-Herzberg lens could eventually become too salty for use.

This is indeed a sobering situation, but actually water supply problems are nothing new here. In 1917 the distribution system was an unreliable patchwork, and the citizens worried about fire protection and contaminated water. A commission appointed by the Mayor to investigate the water systems reported, "that the system is already over-taxed; that the artesian water level is steadily falling, and that if radical remedial steps are not promptly taken, its complete failure . . . is due at an early date." The City continued to suffer water shortages through the 1920s, and in 1929 the Territorial Legislature created the Board of Water Supply, which set about modernizing the system, tapping new water sources, sealing all leaking artesian wells, and metering water consumption to prevent waste—a move which reduced per capita consumption by about half. The Board did a fine job for many decades in providing reliable municipal water supplies for a rapidly growing Oahu. Only in recent years has Oahu's water supply become so critical that drastic action has become necessary.

Now that the City & County is limited by the State's action to some 80 million gallons a day from the Pearl Harbor basin, the Board of Water Supply and the State Department of Land and Natural Resources are energetically exploring new water sources outside the control area, including some on the windward side. Many additional wells are in the works now, but meanwhile new water hookups are being restricted to areas where water supplies are available. With reserves extremely limited in the Pearl Harbor basin area, development in central Oahu (where the City General Plan envisions the major part of Oahu's future population growth) will have to be slowed for a time.

But there are a number of hopeful prospects. Water from the Pearl Harbor basin (which produces 56 percent of Oahu's groundwater) is used not only to supply central Oahu but also some is transported to other leeward areas from Makaha to Hawaii Kai. New wells in Makaha and Waianae may be able to produce as much as six million gallons a day, and when Waianae has more water it won't need so much from the Pearl Harbor basin. Wells can be drilled to develop additional groundwater from the windward side to be transported through a pipeline from Waimanalo around Makapuu to Hawaii Kai, further relieving the Pearl Harbor basin supply. Oahu Sugar Company has entered into an agreement with the City to experiment with using sewage effluent from the Mililani sewage treatment plant for irrigation, and if this is successful it could eventually free more potable water for consumption. Hawaiian Electric Co.'s Waiau wells, which provide water for cooling in the Waiau power plant, may have some surplus good-quality water that HECO can spare for the public. Over the long run today's water problem will be solved, and central Oahu will still be able to grow. Meanwhile, the controls guarantee that our pure groundwater supply will be preserved at a safe level.

First Hawaiian Bank

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	August	379,481p	−2.7	−3.8
	number	Jan.-Aug.	2,699,037p	......	−0.2
Westbound	number	August	300,269p	−6.1	−6.1
	number	Jan.-Aug.	2,131,875p	......	−1.7
Eastbound	number	August	79,212p	12.8	5.9
	number	Jan.-Aug.	567,162p	......	5.8
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	August	113,748p	−4.1	−4.3
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	August	10.8	−0.9	0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	Jan.-July	149,593p	......	37.4
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	August	53,030p	−23.9	−17.3
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	August	134,620p	−6.1	−7.1
	number	Jan.-Aug.	966,805p	......	−1.9
Hawaii	number	August	71,731p	−12.6	−14.2
	number	Jan.-Aug.	545,359p	......	−10.3
Kauai	number	August	74,630p	−15.5	−9.6
	number	Jan.-Aug.	549,492p	......	−5.1
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	June	55,571	2.4	8.6
Oahu	number	June	34,393	0.2	9.5
Waikiki	number	June	30,514	0.2	10.3
Maui (includes 12 on Lanai)	number	June	9,926	8.6	8.7
Molokai	number	June	557	0	7.1
Hawaii	number	June	6,260	6.3	3.4
Kauai	number	June	4,435	2.6	9.1
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	August	75.2p	1.5	−3.5
Oahu	percent	August	78.1p	2.1	0.4
Maui	percent	August	65.4p	13.7	−13.3
Hawaii	percent	August	56.1p	12.2	−12.5
Kauai	percent	August	75.2p	5.3	−6.8
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	2nd Qtr.	323.1	−2.6	8.7
Military Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr.	132.1	1.1	7.4
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr.	94.1	−15.4	6.8
Local Purchases	mil. $	2nd Qtr.	96.9	7.7	12.7
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-Aug. 30	659.9	......	−6.3
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	August	660.48	14.8	111.4
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	17,610	......	−5.6
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Aug.	138,054	......	1.4
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967=100	August[3]	229.5	0.7	10.8
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967=100	August[3]	230.1	1.1	11.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	August	577.5	−0.4	−1.8
GAS SALES	thous. therms	August	4,094	−3.2	−2.4
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	August	703.4	0.4	4.7

p=preliminary.

[1] *Estimated Westbound*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to June 1980.*

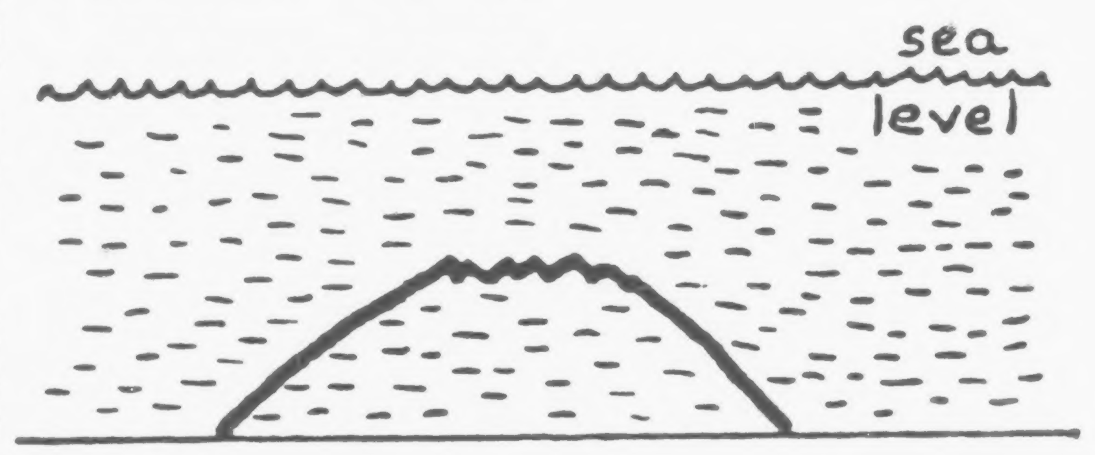
business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	February	122.0	−0.9	33.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	245.2	......	35.8
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-June	267,672	......	2.4
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	183,129	......	4.9
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-June	73,166	......	36.7
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	83,544	......	47.1
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	44,441	......	−37.3
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-June	2,134	......	−29.7
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Aug.	1,031	......	−47.9
Maui County	number	Jan.-June	402	......	−24.6
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Aug.	835	......	−15.1
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Aug.	246	......	−37.1
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-June	2,376	......	21.3
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Aug.	1,822	......	93.2
Maui County	number	Jan.-June	809	......	29.4
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Aug.	627	......	38.7
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Aug.	401	......	−47.2
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-June	195,101	......	64.9
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	168,433	......	31.5
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-June	31,294	......	119.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	30,481	......	129.7
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	18,169	......	73.5
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	179,124	......	−48.8
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	35,267	......	−43.7
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	103,154	......	−53.7
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	40,702	......	−36.7
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	132,025	......	−50.7
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	14,261	......	−54.2
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	27,259	......	−27.3
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	5,578	......	−57.1
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	September	291.8p	3.4	7.5
HIGH RISE	1967=100	September	295.9p	1.6	10.1
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	February 1980	1,660.6	13.7	16.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	3,120.8	......	15.9
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	February 1980	67.8	37.3	64.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	117.2	......	47.7
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	February 1980	13.3	......	14.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	7.5	......	−69.2
RETAILING	mil. $	February 1980	571.2	4.7	13.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	1,116.5	......	13.4
WHOLESALING	mil. $	February 1980	406.7	8.7	7.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	780.7	......	12.2
SERVICES	mil. $	February 1980	346.2	38.2	5.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	596.8	......	5.2
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	August	2,690p	14.4	−19.9

Ghyben-Herzberg lens

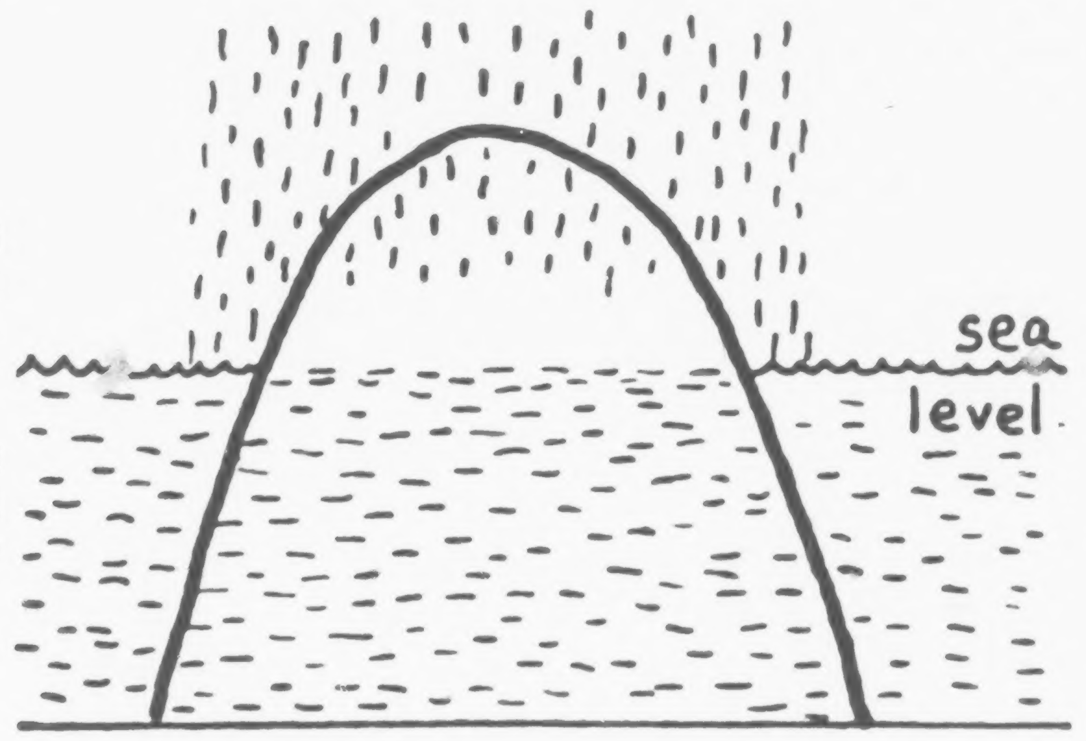
Wherever a fresh water lens forms, about 40 feet of fresh water extends below sea level for every foot that the fresh water table stands above sea level. This phenomenon, which occurs in some coastal areas and oceanic islands, was first noted by the scientists Ghyben and Herzberg. Here are simplified diagrams of how an island lens is formed.

Millions of years ago magma erupted from the floor of the Pacific Ocean.

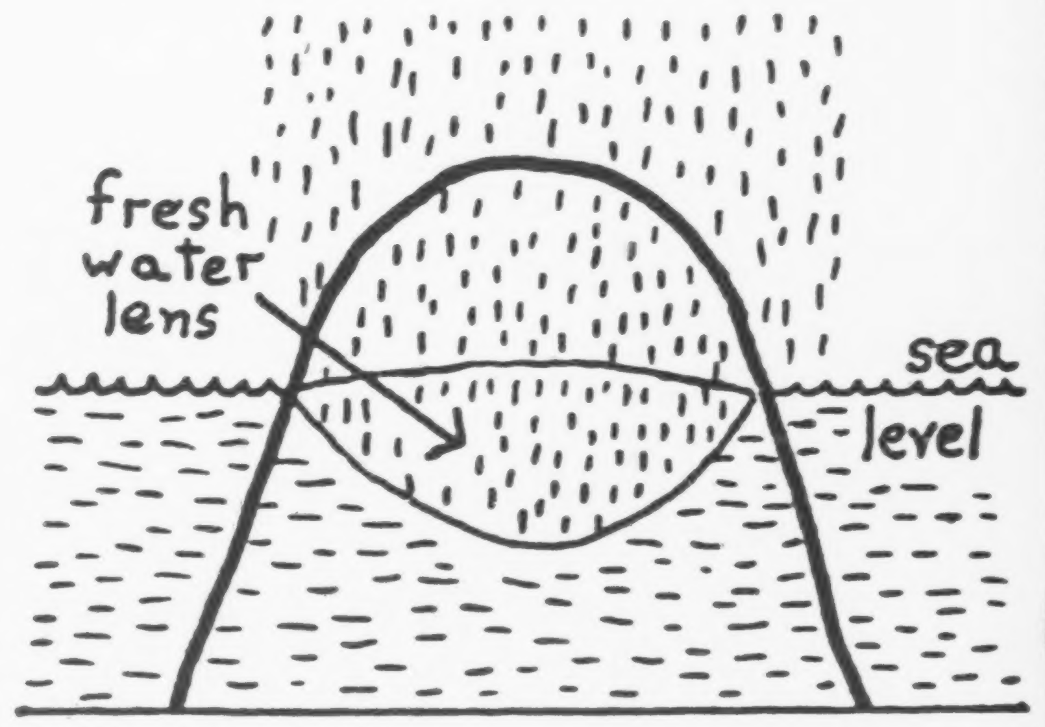


Seawater saturated the cracked and porous rock.

The volcano finally emerged above sea level, and rain began to fall on it. Some rainfall ran off as streams, but most was absorbed by the porous lava.



The sun continued to evaporate water from the sea, which turned into clouds, which dropped more rain. The fresh water continued to percolate through the rock, pressing the seawater down but floating on top of it because seawater is 1/40th denser than fresh water. The basal groundwater body is shaped like a biconvex lens, with the bottom surface bulging much more than the top. At the bottom is a transition zone of brackish water where salt water mixes with fresh.



Wells drilled into the rock can draw fresh water from far below sea level, but care must be taken not to drill too deep or pump too much. If more fresh water is pumped than is being recharged from rainfall, the fresh water table will drop and the salty water will rise alarmingly. Should the well water turn salty the crops would die and we would have to go back to drinking stream water.

Personal Income-Revisions

The U.S. Department of Commerce recently released revised estimates of state total and per

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	August 31	4,156.9	0.5	7.7
Honolulu County	mil. $	August 31	3,413.9	0.2	7.0
Maui County	mil. $	August 31	260.2	−0.7	2.3
Hawaii County	mil. $	August 31	355.0	8.5	24.7
Kauai County	mil. $	August 31	143.7	3.0	9.6
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	August 31	1,283.5	3.4	3.9
Honolulu County	mil. $	August 31	1,078.5	3.5	4.3
Maui County	mil. $	August 31	81.8	3.8	−7.0
Hawaii County	mil. $	August 31	88.3	1.1	10.1
Kauai County	mil. $	August 31	34.8	4.7	3.6
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	August	6,777.8	−1.4	4.5
Honolulu County	mil. $	August	6,212.2	−1.2	4.7
Maui County	mil. $	August	224.6	−8.4	−10.3
Hawaii County	mil. $	August	241.9	−1.9	9.6
Kauai County	mil. $	August	99.1	5.7	19.1
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	August	64.43	0.1	1.5
Honolulu County	annual rate	August	70.32	0.3	1.7
Maui County	annual rate	August	33.56	−5.0	−6.5
Hawaii County	annual rate	August	33.05	−1.4	0.6
Kauai County	annual rate	August	34.91	4.2	16.3
TAX COLLECTIONS					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	August	166,688	95.1	−7.4
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	918,208	......	6.8
Honolulu County	thous. $	August	135,594	84.0	−10.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	783,807	......	6.3
Maui County	thous. $	August	10,038	112.7	−2.5
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	49,729	......	6.7
Hawaii County	thous. $	August	14,989	203.9	9.7
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	59,214	......	10.0
Kauai County	thous. $	August	6,067	145.2	17.6
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	25,459	......	16.1

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	August	402.6p	−1.4	−0.4
Employment	thous.	August	380.6p	−1.4	0.2
Unemployment	thous.	August	22.0p	−0.5	−9.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	August	5.5p	1.9	−8.3
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	August	314.6p	−1.4	−0.7
Employment	thous.	August	298.2p	−1.4	0
Unemployment	thous.	August	16.4p	−0.6	−11.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	August	5.2p	0	−11.9
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	August	34.6p	−1.3	2.4
Employment	thous.	August	32.5p	−1.8	1.4
Unemployment	thous.	August	2.1p	7.9	20.6
Unemployment Rate	percent	August	6.0p	11.1	17.6
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	August	35.5p	−0.7	−0.4
Employment	thous.	August	32.3p	−0.3	0.5
Unemployment	thous.	August	2.6p	−5.5	−10.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	August	7.3p	−5.2	−9.9
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	August	18.0p	−1.6	0.3
Employment	thous.	August	17.1p	−2.0	0.6
Unemployment	thous.	August	0.9p	−5.3	−10.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	August	5.1p	20.0	−8.9
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS STATE[1]	thous.	August	455.2p	−0.8	2.1
SUGAR (mill and field)[1]	thous.	August	8.9p	0	−1.7
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)[1]	thous.	August	9.1p	−16.1	−6.7
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	August	15.8p	1.0	−2.8
Durable Goods	thous.	August	4.4p	−3.3	−6.5
Non Durable Goods	thous.	August	11.5p	3.1	−0.9
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	August	3.2p	1.6	0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE[1] (excluding sugar and pineapple but including agricultural self employed)	thous.	August[2]	7.3p	0	−11.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	August	22.9p	−3.0	−1.1
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	August	21.3p	−0.7	0.2
COMMUNICATION	thous.	August	7.0p	0	2.9
UTILITIES	thous.	August	2.6p	−1.9	2.0
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	August	88.1p	−0.3	0.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	August	19.1p	−0.8	5.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	August	31.8p	0.3	4.3
HOTEL SERVICES STATE	thous.	August	25.9p	1.8	4.0
Honolulu County	thous.	August	16.1p	2.6	1.6
Maui County	thous.	August	4.9p	3.2	11.5
Hawaii County	thous.	August	3.3p	0	11.9
Kauai County	thous.	August	1.7p	−5.7	−5.7
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	August	77.9p	−0.6	5.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	August	32.0p	−0.2	7.6
Civilian Agencies	thous.	August	13.4p	1.1	21.4
Defense Department	thous.	August	18.7p	−1.1	−0.5
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	August	42.3p	0.2	1.1
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	August	17.8p	1.4	2.3
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	August	11.84p	1.1	7.2
Average Weekly Hours	hours	August	37.9p	−2.1	2.4
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	August	6.95p	−2.3	15.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	August	37.1p	4.8	−5.6
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	August	9.44p	1.0	10.2
Average Weekly Hours	hours	August	45.0p	0.9	2.7
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	August	5.52p	25.5	6.6
Average Weekly Hours	hours	August	34.1p	−0.6	0
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	August	180.91p	11.6	5.5
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	August	5.07p	−16.3	−0.2
Average Weekly Hours	hours	August	33.9p	19.4	3.0
HIRED FARM WORKERS[3]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	5.48	−3.9	10.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	37.4	−3.9	−6.0

p = preliminary

[1] *Series includes agricultural employment during July survey week.*

[2] *The most recent estimate of agricultural jobs is included in the total job count even though the period may differ. Agricultural employment is only surveyed quarterly, in January, April, July, and October of each year. These dates apply to the field portions of sugar and pineapple jobs, too.*

[3] *Includes some office and supervisory workers.*

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	August	9,906	−10.1	3.4
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	August	4,835	−17.1	17.2
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	August	334	−21.6	−38.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	August	3,865	−6.7	9.8
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no./persons	August	70,879	0.2	1.9
Services	no./cases	3rd Qtr. 1980	13,320	3.4	−1.6
Medical	no./patients	August	54,871	19.8	0.0
Food Stamps	no./persons	August	104,860	0.5	10.2
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	August	9,341	−0.1	4.3
Services	thous. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	N.A.	......	......
Medical	thous. $	August	11,290	49.6	28.1
Food Stamps	thous. $	August	5,096	0.9	15.7

[1] *Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	thous.	July 1, 1979	1,012.9	......	2.3
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	thous.	July 1, 1979	914.7	......	1.4
C & C of Honolulu	thous.	July 1, 1979	729.1	......	1.0
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	71,191	......	n.c.
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,206	......	n.c.
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,117	......	n.c.
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	thous.	July 1, 1979	856.8	......	1.5
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019	......	5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1, 1980	48,813	......	8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1, 1980	12,206	......	−5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1, 1980	64,023	......	−0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total ending Sept. '80	5,682	......	−17.4
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	9,178	3.1	13.5
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	7,199	2.9	12.8
Manufacturing	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	417	3.5	21.9
Construction	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	536	2.3	12.8
Wholesale	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	321	3.9	13.4
Retail	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	840	2.1	11.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	529	2.5	11.8
Trans., Comm., & Util.	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	701	1.3	15.7
Services	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	1,475	3.0	19.0
Farm & Other	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	326	−3.8	16.8
Federal Civilian	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	667	−0.6	6.0
Federal Military	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	611	4.3	3.4
State & Local	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	778	10.4	9.1
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	1,286	5.5	16.3
Transfer Payments (1,131) minus Personal Contributions For Social Ins. (438)	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1980	693	1.2	16.3
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1979	9,223	......	9.3
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1978	8,806	......	10.6
Maui County	dollars	1978	7,676	......	10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1978	6,687	......	9.2
Kauai County	dollars	1978	7,044	......	10.0

n.c. = not comparable

**Compared to July 1, 1979*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS*[1]	1967 = 100	July	130.7p	4.6	−7.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	2,521.3 r	0.0	8.2
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	1,408.6 r	−2.5	−1.0
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	August	2,137.9p	0.8	9.8
RETAIL SALES*	bil. $	August	79,533	1.5	6.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967 = 100	August	140.5p	0.5	−7.6
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	July	37,549.8	2.1	17.2
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	July	134.4	0.5	16.7
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	August	864.8	1.2	5.0
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	September	12.23	10.0	−5.2
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	bil. $	July	301,754	0.1	2.3
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	July	214.3	−0.9	−7.2
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1972 = 100	May	185.0	1.3	6.4
Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs	1972 = 100	May	183.1	1.8	8.2
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	August	97,006	0.0	0.0
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	August	8,019	−2.3	30.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	August	7.6	−2.6	28.8
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967 = 100	August	249.4	0.6	12.8
All Urban Consumers	1967 = 100	August	249.6	0.6	12.7
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967 = 100	August	250.2	1.6	14.6
All Commodities	1967 = 100	August	273.1	1.2	14.6

e = estimated. **Seasonally adjusted.*

r = revised. ***Seasonally adjusted annual rate.*

p = preliminary.

[1] *Excludes one indicator series for which data are not yet available.*

capita personal income for the years 1977-79. For Hawaii, the 1979 figures were $8,356 million in total personal income and $9,223 on a per capita basis.

With the revisions, the gain in Hawaii personal income shrank from 13.1% as originally published to 11.3%, and per capita personal income dropped from 107.4% to 105.1% of the U.S. average. Hawaii's per capita personal income standing relative to the rest of the nation promises to drop still further once revised 1970-80 intercensal population estimates are available since the 1980 Census showed some 4% more Hawaii residents than earlier estimates indicated.

* * * * * * * *

Tax Collections

The August decline of 7.4% in State tax collections relative to the same month last year is only a decline on paper as the processing of August property tax payments was not completed during August. Since the end of the month fell on a weekend a significant portion of property tax payments due in August were not processed until September. Other tax categories were affected too with the month's end falling on a weekend. As a result total State tax collections for the first 8 months of 1980 increased only 6.8%, compared to a 14.6% increase for all of last year. But September collections, which will include the payments not processed in August, should show a greater increase.

Between 70 and 75 percent of total taxes go into the State general fund. Sixteen percent go to the Counties, and the remaining 10 to 15 percent are earmarked for various special purpose funds. Monies accruing the general fund through August 1980 exceeded last year's first 8 months total by 10.5%, a contracted rate of growth relative to the 1979 increase in general fund collections of 18.8%.

The following table shows tax revenues to the general fund by kind of tax for the first 8 months of 1980 and the increase over the year. Also the annual increases for 1979 have been provided for comparative purposes to demonstrate how sensitive tax collections are to economic conditions. The most striking reversal is exhibited by conveyance taxes which are paid on the transfer of real estate. From a 45 percent increase last year when the market was booming and prices were soaring, conveyance tax collections in 1980 have fallen 3% as a result of a very slow real estate market. While the pace of collections for most tax categories is much slower this year than last, inheritance taxes are running 50% ahead of last year and 20% faster than the pace in 1979. As Ben Franklin said, "In this world nothing is certain but death and taxes."

General Fund Tax Collections

	Jan.-Aug. 1980 ($ mil.)	Percent Change: 8 mos.: 1980/79	Percent Change: Annual 1979/78
Gen. Excise & Use	347.6	10.4	18.9
Individual Income	213.3	14.4	19.9
Corporate Income	30.5	22.2	40.9
Public Service Co.	20.1	5.4	8.4
Insurance Premiums	16.9	19.9	21.0
Liquor & Permits	5.9	-59.7	5.0
Tobacco	8.8	4.8	10.8
Banks & Other Fin.Corp.	4.6	16.0	24.4
Inheritance & Estate	3.3	49.9	31.1
Conveyance	1.3	-3.0	45.5
TOTAL	652.6	10.5	18.8

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Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *Nov./Dec. 1980*

Astronomy in Hawaii

The wonders of space revealed by astronomy bring to mind such famous observatories as California's Mt. Wilson and Mt. Palomar with its 200-inch telescope, and Kitt Peak in Arizona. But the one that has taken the biggest stride in the past decade is Hawaii's own Mauna Kea, which now has 51,100 square inches of light-gathering area, the largest concentration in the world. Astronomy in Hawaii is not only big today, but it has the potential of becoming much larger and very important in world astronomical research.

Astronomy had not been an important curriculum at the University of Hawaii in the past mainly because of the lack of facilities. In the mid-1950s, site tests at Haleakala by University scientists found that the air at the summit was extremely pure and the sky relatively cloud-free, conditions that made for good astronomical observation. In due time a solar observatory was built on Haleakala, and in 1964 Dr. John Jefferies joined the University to head up a teaching and research program in astronomy. The University today has a sophisticated solar observatory and a lunar ranging observatory there. Astronomy flourished with State and federal aid, and on July 1, 1967 the University established the Institute for Astronomy in Manoa as the major research unit with Dr. Jefferies as its director.

Haleakala was chosen for the first observatory because a paved road went all the way to the summit and electric power was available there. Site tests at Mauna Kea in 1963 had established that this was a superior site but there was no road to the top nor was electricity available.

But with federal encouragement Mauna Kea eventually was developed. At 13,784 feet, Mauna Kea's summit is above 40 percent of the earth's atmosphere compared to 25 percent for Haleakala, a sizable difference in terms of astronomical observation. The vast expanse of the surrounding ocean helps to keep the inversion layer at a constant altitude of around 7,000 to 9,000 feet, and this holds down dust and other particulates and pollutants, keeping the atmosphere above dust-free. In addition, the atmosphere above the summit is extremely dry—important for measuring infrared radiation from stars and planets. It is also basically cloud-free with the proportion of clear nights among the highest in the world. This exceptional atmospheric stability permits more detailed studies of the stars and planets than possible elsewhere. Its distance from city lights insures an extremely dark sky, which allows exploration of objects at the very edge of the observable universe. So Mauna Kea has many assets, making it one of the prime sites in the world, with growing demands of noted institutions to locate here.

The first telescope built on Mauna Kea was the 24-inch instrument for the U.S. Air Force in 1968, followed the next year by a similar telescope for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The University now owns both telescopes and uses them in its research programs. In 1970 the University, with NASA funds, built an 88-inch optical-infrared telescope. Last year three more became operational—NASA's 120-inch infrared, Canada-France-Hawaii's 144-inch optical-infrared, and the United Kingdom's 150-inch infrared telescopes.

Now several institutions with important projects would also like to build in the University's science preserve atop Mauna Kea. The Vienna University Observatory wants to locate a 40-inch telescope there. The National Radio Astronomy Observatory wants to build a 25-meter radio telescope there for research in interstellar molecules and the organic matter that forms in dust clouds in space. This would cost $30 million to build and $3 million a year to maintain, with a staff of 30 in Hawaii. The project depends on funding by Congress for the National Science Foundation (NSF). A third project is the 10-meter radio telescope that the California Institute of Technology would like to build, with funding by NSF. Still another is the $50 million optical telescope that the University of California wants to build to provide the principal research tool for its astronomers. This would be the largest telescope in the world and the university has selected Mauna Kea as its preferred site. Finally, the NSF has made a $300,000 grant for a study of the comparative qualities of sites in this country with the objective of building a major national observatory using next-generation technology. Construction will cost between $100 million and $150 million, and Mauna Kea has been mentioned as the preferred site. Any of these projects would raise substantially Mauna Kea's scientific capability and prestige. However, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources and the University of Hawaii must approve any project on Mauna Kea.

The State has invested $15.3 million for astronomy from 1964 through 1979, and has annual operating costs of $1.2 million. The returns have been very good—not only for advancing scientific knowledge but also for improving Hawaii's economic base. Capital investments in astronomy in Hawaii by out-of-state organizations so far total $25.1 million, with annual operating costs of $6.9 million—which makes astronomy a bigger industry than anthuriums, aquaculture, or coffee. Over 200 jobs are directly provided by astronomy, and most of these are highly-skilled jobs, ranging from engineers to systems programmers. Jobs in astronomy could increase fivefold in the years to come, depending on the amount of expansion that is permitted on Mauna Kea. Economic benefits to the state and Hawaii County would be substantial, and the increasing prestige of our astronomical research facilities will undoubtedly attract many important meetings of scientists here.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	October	285,880p	1.8	-8.5
	number	Jan.-Oct.	3,265,856p		-1.5
Westbound	number	October	221,933p	8.8	-10.8
	number	Jan.-Oct.	2,557,764p		-3.2
Eastbound	number	October	63,947p	-16.9	1.2
	number	Jan.-Oct.	708,092p		5.5
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS	number	October	79,604p	1.2	-10.4
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	no. of days	October	10.2	2.0	0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	Jan.-Sept.	185,033p		36.8
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	October	63,605p	37.7	-10.1
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS					
Maui	number	October	102,934p	1.6	-9.6
	number	Jan.-Oct.	1,166,433p		-3.4
Hawaii	number	October	57,086p	14.3	-14.6
	number	Jan.-Oct.	652,399p		-11.6
Kauai	number	October	62,489p	9.3	-6.6
	number	Jan.-Oct.	669,160p		-5.8
VISITOR ACCOMMODATION UNITS					
STATE	number	October	56,700	0.2	1.6
Oahu	number	October	34,173	-0.6	6.5
Waikiki	number	October	30,293	-0.7	1.6
Maui (includes Molokai, Lanai)	number	October	9,963	3.4	10.1
Molokai	number	October	558	0.2	0.2
Hawaii	number	October	6,299	0.6	4.4
Kauai	number	October	4,707	6.1	14.6
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	October	63.5p	9.1	-9.5
Oahu	percent	October	68.4p	3.6	-3.0
Maui	percent	October	59.2p	19.6	-15.1
Hawaii	percent	October	49.4p	16.2	-23.2
Kauai	percent	October	69.8p	14.1	-10.1
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil $	3rd Qtr	342.7	5.7	5.9
Military Payroll	mil $	3rd Qtr	131.7	-0.3	5.5
Civilian Payroll	mil $	3rd Qtr	113.6	19.4	10.4
Local Purchases	mil $	3rd Qtr	97.4	0.4	1.4
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-Nov. 1	912,116		-1.4
N.Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	October	834.54	15.9	162.0
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED²	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	17,610		-5.6
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Oct.	170,240		7.8
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, Revised, All Items	1967=100	October³	233.5	1.7	10.6
All Urban Consumers, All Items	1967=100	October³	234.6	2.0	11.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	October	589.8	2.5	-0.1
GAS SALES	thous. therms	October	3,939	-3.3	-3.9
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	October	707.2	0.3	4.1

p=preliminary
¹Estimated Westbound
²Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment
³Compared to August 1980

Tourism

The Hawaii tourist industry in 1980 is headed for its first year of decline in 31 years. Visitor traffic in October fell 8.5% below the same month last year and the 10-month-cumulative total dropped 1.5%. Contributing the greatest drag on the visitor total this year are Mainland group travel, down 20% so far in 1980, and traffic from Japan, down an estimated 7.5% through September. Higher air fare costs have had their greatest impact on these two markets. Area of residence statistics, covering only westbound traffic to Hawaii, show travel from the central states — the region suffering the most in the current recession and a heavy group travel market — to be the most depressed portion of the US tourist market.

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
[illegible]	mil $	February	122.0	-0.9	33.3
[illegible]	mil $	Jan.-Feb.	245.2		35.8
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-July	313,012		4.1
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	211,711		-7.6
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-July	77,338		30.5
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	100,606		49.0
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	69,338		-27.8
[illegible]	number	Jan.-July	2,394		-32.1
[illegible]	number	Jan.-Oct.	1,258		-52.4
[illegible]	number	Jan.-July	477		-22.6
[illegible]	number	Jan.-Oct.	1,020		-16.0
[illegible]	number	Jan.-Oct.	316		-31.0
[illegible]	number	Jan.-July	2,820		29.9
[illegible]	number	Jan.-Oct.	2,013		66.0
[illegible]	number	Jan.-July	509		19.5
[illegible]	number	Jan.-Oct.	739		50.2
[illegible]	number	Jan.-Oct.	785		-32.8
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-July	233,21[illegible]		67.1
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	215,854		27.3
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-July	32,904		112.5
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	33,382		115.4
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	27,424		47.2
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	209,239		-47.4
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	44,829		-51.2
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	117,538		-49.3
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	46,871		-37.0
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	151,104		-51.0
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	16,336		-56.2
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	30,987		-22.2
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	10,811		-18.8
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
[illegible]	[illegible]	October	290.2p	-0.8	5.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	October	294.7p	-1.2	8.3
BUSINESS SALES					
[illegible]	mil $	February 1980	1,660.6	13.7	16.2
[illegible]	mil $	Jan.-Feb.	3,120.8		15.9
[illegible]	mil $	February 1980	67.8	37.3	64.0
[illegible]	mil $	Jan.-Feb.	117.2		47.7
[illegible]	mil $	February 1980	13.3		14.0
[illegible]	mil $	Jan.-Feb.	7.5		-69.2
[illegible]	mil $	February 1980	571.2	4.7	13.7
[illegible]	mil $	Jan.-Feb.	1,116.5		13.4
[illegible]	mil $	February 1980	406.7	8.7	7.7
[illegible]	mil $	Jan.-Feb.	780.7		12.2
[illegible]	mil $	February 1980	346.2	38.2	5.3
[illegible]	mil $	Jan.-Feb.	596.8		5.2
[illegible]	number	October	2,424p		-18.9

Countering these negative factors to a large extent is an influx of visitors here from Australia and New Zealand which the HVB attributes as the major reason for the leap in both the non-Japanese component of eastbound travel — up by almost 70,000, or 40% through September — and the foreign component of westbound travel, excluding Canadian visitors — up close to 200,000, or 45% through October (although many of these westbound travellers may be in transit and not planning to stop off in Honolulu).

A real star performer and another saving factor for the industry this year has been the meetings market where attendance was up 50,000, increasing by 36.8% through October. Unfortunately, this segment of the travel industry is

finance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	October 31	4,227.9	1.1	8.9
Honolulu County	mil. $	October 31	3,451.0	1.2	7.8
Maui County	mil. $	October 31	277.3	1.6	8.7
Hawaii County	mil. $	October 31	347.7	0.3	17.4
Kauai County	mil. $	October 31	151.8	−0.3	16.5
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	October 31	1,230.1	−0.1	3.5
Honolulu County	mil. $	October 31	1,031.3	0.4	3.5
Maui County	mil. $	October 31	83.6	1.1	2.8
Hawaii County	mil. $	October 31	83.9	−3.5	5.2
Kauai County	mil. $	October 31	31.3	−7.5	−0.8
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	October	7,306.5	−0.8	10.5
Honolulu County	mil. $	October	6,664.9	−1.2	9.9
Maui County	mil. $	October	275.0	0.8	8.6
Hawaii County	mil. $	October	261.8	6.0	17.8
Kauai County	mil. $	October	98.5	4.8	13.3
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	October	71.25	1.3	8.4
Honolulu County	annual rate	October	77.70	0.9	8.8
Maui County	annual rate	October	39.70	0.9	5.6
Hawaii County	annual rate	October	37.66	8.7	8.7
Kauai County	annual rate	October	36.23	10.4	11.5
TAX COLLECTIONS					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	October	98,085	−31.0	8.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	1,158,437	......	11.6
Honolulu County	thous. $	October	85,476	−32.2	7.7
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	995,418	......	11.5
Maui County	thous. $	October	5,138	−30.4	13.7
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	62,246	......	11.2
Hawaii County	thous. $	October	5,198	−8.9	17.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	70,119	......	10.2
Kauai County	thous. $	October	2,274	−22.2	−0.7
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	30,654	......	17.5

employment and unemployment - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	October	395.2p	0.3	−0.7
Employment	thous.	October	372.7p	0.5	−0.3
Unemployment	thous.	October	22.5p	−4.3	−6.6
Unemployment Rate	percent	October	5.7p	−5.0	−6.6
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	October	309.3p	0.3	−1.4
Employment	thous.	October	292.5p	0.5	−0.9
Unemployment	thous.	October	16.8p	−4.0	−9.4
Unemployment Rate	percent	October	5.4p	−5.3	−8.5
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	October	32.9p	−0.3	3.5
Employment	thous.	October	30.7p	0.3	3.4
Unemployment	thous.	October	2.2p	−8.3	4.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	October	6.7p	−8.2	1.5
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	October	35.3p	0.7	1.1
Employment	thous.	October	32.7p	0.9	1.1
Unemployment	thous.	October	2.6p	−1.9	2.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	October	7.4p	−1.3	1.4
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	October	17.7p	−0.3	1.2
Employment	thous.	October	16.8p	0	0.9
Unemployment	thous.	October	0.9p	−5.3	0
Unemployment Rate	percent	October	5.1p	−7.3	0
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS, STATE	thous.	October	444.0p	1.5	0.9
SUGAR (mill and field)	thous.	October	9.0p	1.1	0.6
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)	thous.	October	3.8p	−45.3	5.6
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	October	15.7p	−0.9	−4.9
Durable Goods	thous.	October	4.1p	−2.4	−10.9
Non-Durable Goods	thous.	October	11.6p	−0.9	−2.5
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	October	3.2p	−1.6	−3.1
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE (excluding sugar and pineapple but including agricultural self-employed)	thous.	October[2]	9.0p	23.3	−8.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	October	22.1p	42.1	−5.4
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	October	21.4p	−0.2	−0.7
COMMUNICATION	thous.	October	7.0p	−0.7	2.2
UTILITIES	thous.	October	2.6p	0	2.0
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	October	86.2p	−0.5	−1.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	October	18.9p	0	2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	October	31.2p	−0.8	2.1
HOTEL SERVICES, STATE	thous.	October	26.5p	3.1	4.5
Honolulu County	thous.	October	16.1p	2.9	0.3
Maui County	thous.	October	5.3p	5.0	18.0
Hawaii County	thous.	October	3.4p	1.5	6.3
Kauai County	thous.	October	1.9p	5.7	8.8
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	October	79.3p	1.1	4.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	October	29.5p	−1.0	−1.5
Civilian Agencies	thous.	October	10.8p	−5.3	−1.8
Defense Department	thous.	October	18.7p	1.6	−1.1
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	October	44.7p	14.2	4.3
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	October	13.1p	0	6.5
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	12.01p	0.4	6.0
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	34.9p	−3.1	4.2
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	6.80p	−2.6	2.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	40.6p	5.4	3.6
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	9.48p	0.6	10.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	45.0p	−0.4	0.7
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	5.84p	3.9	12.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	33.0p	−0.9	−0.3
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	October	181.32p	−0.7	5.6
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	5.53p	0.2	7.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	29.9p	−1.3	−9.7
HIRED FARM WORKERS[3]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	5.83	6.4	10.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	39.0	4.3	2.4

p=*preliminary*

[1] *Series includes agricultural employment during October survey week.*

[2] *The most recent estimate of agricultural jobs is included in the total job count even though the period may differ. Agricultural employment is only surveyed quarterly, in January, April, July, and October of each year. These dates apply to the field portions of sugar and pineapple jobs, too.*

[3] *Includes some office and supervisory workers.*

public assistance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	September	17,372	75.4	108.2
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	September	11,079	129.1	136.6
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	September	510	52.7	24.7
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	September	4,683	21.2	70.1
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS					
Income Maintenance	no. persons	September	70,995	0.2	2.0
Services	no. cases	3rd Qtr. 1980	13,320	3.4	−1.2
Medical	no. patients	September	49,764	−9.3	9.1
Food Stamps	no. persons	September	106,278	1.4	10.7
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	September	9,415	0.8	5.2
Services	thous. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	N.A.	......	......
Medical	thous. $	September	8,760	−22.4	21.8
Food Stamps	thous. $	September	5,185	1.7	17.9

population, personal income - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO POPULATION	number	April 1, 1980	1,056,500p		n.c.
TOTAL RESIDENT, STATE	number	April 1, 1980	964,624p		n.c.
C & C of Honolulu	number	April 1, 1980	761,964p		n.c.
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	71,337p		n.c.
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,206p		n.c.
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,117p		n.c.
CIVILIAN RESIDENT, STATE	number	April 1, 1980	903,605p		n.c.
MILITARY & DEPENDENTS, STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019	......	5.4*
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	48,813	......	8.7*
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	12,206	......	−5.8*
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	64,023	......	−0.8*
[illegible]	number	12 mo. total ending Oct. '80	5,674		−17.5
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	9,104	1.4	10.6
Employment Income	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	7,051	0.6	8.9
Manufacturing	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	372	−5.8	0.8
Construction	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	560	2.2	14.3
Wholesale	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	335	1.5	15.1
Retail	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	825	−0.4	5.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	566	−3.4	15.5
[illegible]	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	677	0.4	12.3
Services	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	1,454	2.0	12.4
[illegible]	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	223	−1.8	−4.3
Federal Civilian	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	593	−1.3	1.4
Federal Military	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	627	1.1	7.7
State & Local	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	797	0.4	5.7
[illegible]	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	1,343	4.6	18.6
[illegible]	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	710	3.0	14.0
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1979	9,223	......	9.3
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1978	8,806	......	10.6
Maui County	dollars	1978	7,676	......	10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1978	6,687	......	9.2
Kauai County	dollars	1978	7,044	......	10.0

n.c.=*not comparable*

**Compared to July 1, 1979.*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS*[1]	1967=100	August	130.5	1.7	−6.9
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	2,586.5 r	2.6	7.9
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	1,411.7 r	0.2	−1.5
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	October	2,189.9	1.1	10.5
RETAIL SALES*	bil. $	October	79,868	−0.1	5.7
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967=100	September	142.4e	1.0	−6.7
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS*	bil. $	September	39,008.0	0.8	16.9
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS*	annual rate	September	134.4	−0.2	14.1
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	August	864.8	1.2	5.0
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	October	13.79	12.8	−4.2
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	bil. $	August	303,263	0.5	1.2
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	September	222.0	3.2	−5.7
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967=100	July	270.8	0.4	3.6
Apts., Hotel, Office Bldgs.	1967=100	July	273.1	2.6	9.0
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	October	97,176	0.0	−0.3
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	October	8,005	2.3	30.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	October	7.6	1.3	28.8
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967=100	October	254.1	0.9	12.6
All Urban Consumers	1967=100	October	253.9	0.9	12.6
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967=100				
All Commodities	1967=100	October	251.9	0.8	12.5

e=*estimated.* **Seasonally adjusted.*
r=*revised.* ***Seasonally adjusted annual rate.*
p=*preliminary.*
[1] *Excludes one indicator series for which data are not yet available.*

expected to be a negative factor for Hawaii tourism next year. It is a cyclical market, and in addition, businesses are anticipated to opt for closer, less expensive locations in light of the weak economy.

Another positive influence on the visitor total this year, although to a much lesser extent, has been travel here by US residents on an independent rather than group basis — up 73,812, or 4% through October. However, independent travel has begun to weaken in recent months and for the Aug.-Oct. 1980 period fell 6.9% behind last year.

Travel to the Neighbor Islands has been particularly hard hit this year with the Neighbor Islands more dependent than Oahu on group travel — presently a depressed market — and with the common fare up from $23 to $32. Westbound traffic to Maui has held up the best, down only 3.4% so far this year. But Kauai traffic is off 5.8% and visitors to the Big Island are down 11.6%.

U.I. Claims

The big jump in September — a more than doubling of the number of intrastate claims filed for unemployment insurance — occurred when the carpenters who were out on strike for the month applied for U.I. benefits.

Personal Income

Hawaii was not unaffected in the second quarter of 1980 when output nationally tumbled at an annual rate of 9.1%, plunging the nation deep into recession. According to figures compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Hawaii's total personal income (TPI) rose only 5.5% at an annual rate in the second quarter after an increase of 16.8% the quarter before. The 5.5% annual rate of increase fell far short of the 12.4% increase in inflation locally as measured by the Honolulu CPI. It was also way behind the 10.7% annual rate of inflation as measured by the GNP Price Deflator, generally regarded of late as a much better measure of inflation than the CPI.

Wages and salaries which comprise almost 70% of TPI rose a paltry 2.8% at an annual rate. Proprietor's income fell 17.3%. But the property component — dividends, interest, and rent — soared 19.7%, accounting for close to 50% of the total TPI increase in the second quarter. When the property component comprising about 15% of TPI is excluded, the annual rate of gain in personal income drops to 3.3%.

By industry, the only sector where employment income outpaced inflation was in finance, insurance, and real estate which registered a gain of 14.9%. The next most sizeable industry gains were recorded in construction, up 9.1%, and services, up 8.4%. Manufacturing, on the other hand, plummeted 21.3% in the second quarter, a good part of which probably resulted from the month and a half long Teamster strike against Kaiser Cement, producer of about 40% of the state's cement production. A precipitous drop was also recorded for farm income, down 9.1% at an annual rate, in the aftermath of severe winter rainstorms.

Despite Hawaii's lousy second quarter personal income showing, 34 other states did even worse. The average gain for the quarter nationally was 4.3%.

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Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *January 1981*

New Intensive Shrimp Culture in Hawaii

Aquaculture in Hawaii got a potentially big boost this past year when the University of Arizona decided to transfer its research field station for the study of controlled-environment growing of shrimp from Mexico to Kahuku. Research and development work had been conducted jointly with the University of Sonora since 1973, but a philosophical difference of opinion over methods of production caused the split, and resulted in the University of Arizona relocating its work to Hawaii.

This shrimp project comes under the University of Arizona's Environmental Research Laboratory (ERL), which is charged with the development of advanced technology for increasing food supplies, conserving energy, and enhancing the quality of life. ERL helps private industry and governments, both domestic and foreign, to apply the results of its findings. The work with shrimp has been a major project, funded by grants from Marine Culture Enterprises, a partnership of the Coca-Cola Co. and the F.H. Prince Co. This partnership will invest in a commercial operation if it proves feasible.

ERL's new field station at Kahuku began taking shape last April on 7.5 acres of Campbell Estate land. A lease is being negotiated for a larger tract. The first installation was completed in December and consisted of five aquacells, three of them 100 feet long and two of them 200 feet long. These aquacells have thin plastic roofs held up by a very light air pressure. The aquacells have double concrete raceways the length of the structure about 11 feet wide and four feet deep, except for one 100-foot aquacell that has three raceways. There are walkways between the raceways from which the shrimp are tended and fed. Plastic film is attached airtight to the outer walls of the aquacell and inflated so that it forms a rounded roof resembling a Quonset hut. The plastic film helps control levels of solar radiation, maintains water temperature, protects against weather as it is able to withstand winds of up to 60 miles an hour, and eliminates loss to predators as might be the case in open-pond culture.

Research in Mexico was conducted with three species of shrimp of which the blue Pacific variety grew most successfully. Growth is rapid in the beginning, then peaks. But they do keep on growing, and are harvested at the size demanded by the market.

The advantage of the controlled-environment method of culture is that it allows high stocking density. High-density culture is possible with shrimp, which unlike prawns do not cannibalize their own kind except for those on the verge of death. Production levels of around 65,000 pounds of shrimp tails per acre of water surface per year were achieved at ERL's Mexico station. This compares with annual harvests of from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of prawns per acre in open-pond culture in Hawaii. This intensive culture adds a new dimension to aquaculture in Hawaii. Whether such high yields can be maintained in commercial-sized operations is still to be determined.

Despite seven years of research with the Pacific blue, commercial production is not yet being carried out at Kahuku. Some research records from Mexico were lost and certain studies must be repeated. Subsurface hydrology at Kahuku must be studied, experiments have to be completed, and the hatchery, feed mill, and processing plant must be designed. Marine Culture Enterprises also wants further studies done on feed, disease control, and three other shrimp species before large-scale production begins. The Kahuku staff has started studies on the Penaeus japonicus, a shrimp favored in Japan and more commonly known as the Kuruma shrimp, on a species found in the Philippines known as P. monodon, and on the white shrimp found in waters off South America, P. vanammi. Scientists want to see how these species will do in Hawaii under ERL's controlled-environment technique. The best will be produced commercially. The fairly warm and constant temperature of seawater here is a very important factor as shrimp don't grow fast in cold water.

One of the major problems in aquaculture is the creation of a whole spectrum of feeds, and ERL continues to work on better feeds even after having tested more than 1,000 formulas. Already its feed-to-meat conversion ratio is lower than for chicken (which is the lowest of all commercial food animals), but ERL feels it can lower it still more. Most of the feed ingredients will have to be imported from the Mainland, but the processing will be done here. The feeds are compressed and extruded in spaghetti-like strands and then cut into small pellets, which must sink but not dissolve. The object of the feed research is to formulate a feed that affords the best grow-out rate at the least cost.

The up-front investment for an environmentally controlled shrimp production facility is high, but Marine Culture Enterprises feels that the potentially tremendous yield will make it economical. The rising cost of energy will be in its favor because energy consumption is low compared with boat-based shrimp harvest. A few years ago, diesel oil used by a Gulf Coast shrimp boat represented only 16 percent of total operating costs; today, it is 68 percent and rising. The Kahuku project needs energy mainly for pumping, and renewable energy may some day supply most of this need.

Marine Culture Enterprises feels at home in Kahuku because of the warm reception it has received from the State and City-County governments, and the favorable atmosphere for aquaculture in Hawaii. Successful mass production is its major concern for it can call on Coca-Cola for its marketing expertise when that is needed. It is confident that commercial production will be successful, and that this technology some day will be exported to other tropical areas to increase food supplies worldwide.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	December	345,252p	12.2	0.1
	number	Jan.-Dec.	3,939,275p	......	−0.5
Westbound	number	December	259,843p	11.4	−1.1
	number	Jan.-Dec.	3,052,409p	......	−2.8
Eastbound	number	December	85,409p	14.6	4.1
	number	Jan.-Dec.	886,866p	......	8.0
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	December	95,523p	13.5	−3.3
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	December	10.5	5.0	−0.9
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	Jan.-Nov.	225,229p	......	29.2
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	December	47,632p	−9.6	−8.4
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	December	107,094p	0.7	2.0
	number	Jan.-Dec.	1,379,529p	......	−2.8
Hawaii	number	December	56,632p	6.3	−9.1
	number	Jan.-Dec.	762,716p	......	−11.4
Kauai	number	December	58,104p	4.7	0
	number	Jan.-Dec.	783,164p	......	−5.1
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	October	55,700	0.2	7.6
Oahu	number	October	34,173	−0.6	6.5
Waikiki	number	October	30,293	−0.7	7.6
Maui (includes 10 on Lanai)	number	October	9,963	0.4	10.1
Molokai	number	October	558	0.2	0.2
Hawaii	number	October	6,299	0.6	5.4
Kauai	number	October	4,707	6.1	14.6
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	December	62.4	−1.6	−1.4
Oahu	percent	December	68.7	−3.9	0.6
Maui	percent	December	59.9	6.4	−7.7
Hawaii	percent	December	45.7	−2.6	−7.9
Kauai	percent	December	60.7	−4.7	−2.7
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	3rd Qtr.	342.7	5.7	5.9
Military Payroll	mil. $	3rd Qtr.	131.7	−0.3	5.5
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	3rd Qtr.	113.6	19.4	10.4
Local Purchases	mil. $	3rd Qtr.	97.4	0.4	1.4
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-Nov. 29	987,749	......	−2.6
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$ ton	November	787.15	−5.7	141.7
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	March 1980-	n.a.	......	......
FRESH	thous. lbs	Jan.-Nov.	186,220	......	7.5
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967=100	December[3]	237.0	1.5	10.0
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967=100	December[3]	236.1	0.6	9.9
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	November	559.0	−5.2	2.9
GAS SALES	thous. therms	November	4,125	4.7	−1.4
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	November	709.4	0.3	3.9

p=*preliminary.*

[1] *Estimated Westbound*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to October 1980.*

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	March 1980-	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $	March 1980-	n.a.	......	......
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-July	313,012	......	4.1
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	271,826	......	8.3
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-July	77,338	......	30.5
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	103,968	......	21.1
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	71,546	......	−26.9
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-July	2,394	......	−32.1
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Nov.	1,403	......	−48.4
Maui County	number	Jan.-July	477	......	−22.6
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Nov.	1,089	......	−19.0
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Nov.	343	......	−30.0
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-July	2,820	......	29.9
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Nov.	2,740	......	89.2
Maui County	number	Jan.-July	809	......	19.5
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Nov.	739	......	13.3
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Nov.	789	......	−32.5
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-July	233,219	......	67.1
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	232,234	......	23.7
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-July	32,912	......	112.6
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	35,174	......	90.6
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	49,827	......	279.8
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	244,450	......	−44.5
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	65,123	......	−37.3
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	130,029	......	−49.3
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	49,298	......	−38.6
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	173,083	......	−49.6
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	17,886	......	−51.4
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	42,543	......	−9.4
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	10,938		
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	December	287.4p	−0.2	3.2
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	December	297.1p	−0.3	7.6
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
RETAILING	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
WHOLESALING	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
SERVICES	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	November	2,793p	11.8	−21.5

n.a.=*not available.*

Data Problems: Employment, Business Activity, Construction

According to the Nov. 1980 job figures, there was a loss of a few hundred jobs between Nov. 1979 and Nov. 1980 — the first time the record shows this happening for any month since March 1962. A turn for the worse, you say? No, it's not what it seems: the story the figures tell is simply illusory.

The Oct. and Nov. 1980 figures have been tagged to a new benchmark — the latest complete employer survey — and the earlier monthly data for the past few years aren't comparable. So what is the right story? Sorry, you'll have to wait until the feds impart their official stamp of approval granting the Labor Dept. permission to release the revisions. When will that be? Oh, perhaps as early as May 1981.

Now that the proper tone has been set, we may as well continue in this vein, describing the problems encountered with some of Hawaii's other major data series last year — which, taken all together, make the job of analyzing Hawaii's economy a frustrating one.

Besides jobs, the only other series, in times past anyway, that afforded a good up-to-date picture of Hawaii's economic performance sector by sector was the business sales series. The figures for this series come from the State Dept. of Tax-

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	December 31	4,387.5	4.9	7.4
Honolulu County	mil. $	December 31	3,595.0	5.3	6.5
Maui County	mil. $	December 31	277.0	3.0	4.9
Hawaii County	mil. $	December 31	359.4	3.3	17.2
Kauai County	mil. $	December 31	156.0	2.7	11.8
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	December 31	1,319.1	9.9	−5.3
Honolulu County	mil. $	December 31	1,109.3	10.4	−5.3
Maui County	mil. $	December 31	82.6	6.4	−9.9
Hawaii County	mil. $	December 31	92.9	7.6	0.9
Kauai County	mil. $	December 31	34.3	7.5	−7.6
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	December	8,195.0	31.4	25.4
Honolulu County	mil. $	December	7,501.1	32.0	25.3
Maui County	mil. $	December	305.7	26.0	24.5
Hawaii County	mil. $	December	280.0	24.1	27.3
Kauai County	mil. $	December	108.3	29.8	29.3
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	December	78.05	26.8	30.0
Honolulu County	annual rate	December	85.15	27.1	30.0
Maui County	annual rate	December	45.77	26.7	34.9
Hawaii County	annual rate	December	37.50	17.9	25.4
Kauai County	annual rate	December	39.28	24.0	36.4
TAX COLLECTIONS					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	November	83,582	−14.8	5.5
	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	1,242,020	......	11.1
Honolulu County	thous. $	November	73,071	−14.5	6.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	1,068,489	......	11.1
Maui County	thous. $	November	4,317	−16.0	2.8
	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	66,563	......	10.6
Hawaii County	thous. $	November	4,544	−12.6	4.5
	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	74,663	......	9.8
Kauai County	thous. $	November	1,651	−27.4	−14.0
	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	32,305	......	15.3

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	November	398.2p	0.8	n.c.
Employment	thous.	November	375.7p	0.8	n.c.
Unemployment	thous.	November	22.5p	0	n.c.
Unemployment Rate	percent	November	5.6p	−1.8	n.c.
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	November	312.9p	1.1	n.c.
Employment	thous.	November	296.1p	1.2	n.c.
Unemployment	thous.	November	16.8p	0	n.c.
Unemployment Rate	percent	November	5.4p	0	n.c.
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	November	32.4p	−1.4	n.c.
Employment	thous.	November	30.2p	−1.5	n.c.
Unemployment	thous.	November	2.2p	0	n.c.
Unemployment Rate	percent	November	6.7p	0	n.c.
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	November	35.5p	0.4	n.c.
Employment	thous.	November	32.8p	0.3	n.c.
Unemployment	thous.	November	2.6p	0	n.c.
Unemployment Rate	percent	November	7.4p	0	n.c.
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	November	17.6p	−0.6	n.c.
Employment	thous.	November	16.7p	−0.6	n.c.
Unemployment	thous.	November	0.9p	0	n.c.
Unemployment Rate	percent	November	5.1p	0	n.c.
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS-STATE[1]	thous.	November	446.2p	1.3	n.c.
SUGAR (mill and field)[2]	thous.	November	9.1p	1.1	n.c.
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)[2]	thous.	November	4.5p	18.4	n.c.
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	November	16.1p	2.2	n.c.
Durable Goods	thous.	November	4.5p	12.7	n.c.
Non-Durable Goods	thous.	November	11.6p	−1.3	n.c.
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	November	3.0p	1.7	n.c.
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE[2] (excluding sugar and pineapple but including agricultural self employed)	thous.	October 12-18[2]	9.0p	0	n.c.
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	November	22.6p	5.4	n.c.
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	November	21.0p	−0.5	n.c.
COMMUNICATION	thous.	November	7.2p	0	n.c.
UTILITIES	thous.	November	2.7p	0	n.c.
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	November	85.8p	1.5	n.c.
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	November	18.3p	−0.3	n.c.
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	November	34.0p	1.6	n.c.
HOTEL SERVICES-STATE	thous.	November	25.0p	−0.8	n.c.
Honolulu County	thous.	November	15.6p	−2.5	n.c.
Maui County	thous.	November	4.4p	3.5	n.c.
Hawaii County	thous.	November	3.2p	0	n.c.
Kauai County	thous.	November	1.8p	0	n.c.
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	November	75.4p	0.7	n.c.
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	November	30.0p	0.7	n.c.
Civilian Agencies	thous.	November	11.2p	0.5	n.c.
Defense Department	thous.	November	18.9p	0.8	n.c.
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	November	46.7p	4.5	n.c.
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	November	13.1p	0	n.c.
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	November	12.36p	2.9	8.0
Average Weekly Hours	hours	November	32.6p	−6.6	4.2
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	November	7.30p	7.4	10.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	November	38.3p	−5.7	−1.0
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	November	9.80p	3.4	13.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	November	45.0p	0	1.4
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	November	5.65p	−3.3	7.2
Average Weekly Hours	hours	November	33.1p	0.3	−0.3
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	November	199.34p	9.9	15.5
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	November	5.56p	0.5	6.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	November	30.5p	2.0	−2.2
HIRED FARM WORKERS[3]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	5.83	6.4	10.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	39.0	4.3	2.4

n.c. = *not comparable*

p = *preliminary*

[1] *Series includes agricultural employment during October survey week.*

[2] *Agricultural jobs are included in the total job count even though the period differs. Agricultural employment is surveyed only four times a year, in January, April, July, and October. These dates also apply to the field portions of sugar and pineapple jobs.*

[3] *Includes some office and supervisory workers.*

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	November	11,744	−14.7	−21.3
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	November	4,257	−19.5	−52.6
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	November	390	−16.8	−3.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	November	4,267	−18.3	25.4
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no. persons	October	71,732	1.0	2.8
Services	no. cases	3rd Qtr. 1980	13,320	3.4	−1.2
Medical	no. patients	October	57,454	15.5	21.9
Food Stamps	no. persons	October	106,740	0.4	13.0
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	October	9,706	3.1	7.1
Services	thous. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	4,356	−0.7	3.1
Medical	thous. $	October	11,636	32.8	36.5
Food Stamps	thous. $	October	5,236	1.0	20.4

[1] *Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	1,056,500p	......	n.c.
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	964,680 r	......	n.c.
C & C of Honolulu	number	April 1, 1980	762,020 r	......	n.c.
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	71,337p	......	n.c.
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,206p	......	n.c.
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,117p	......	n.c.
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	903,605p	......	n.c.
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019	......	5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1, 1980	48,813	......	8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1, 1980	12,206	......	−5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1, 1980	64,023	......	−0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total ending Nov. '80	5,784	......	−15.0
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	9,104	1.4	10.6
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	7,051	0.6	8.9
Manufacturing	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	372	−5.8	0.8
Construction	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	560	2.2	14.3
Wholesale	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	335	1.5	15.1
Retail	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	825	−0.4	5.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	566	−3.4	15.5
Trans., Comm. & Util.	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	677	0.4	12.3
Services	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	1,454	2.0	12.4
Farm & Other	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	223	−1.8	−4.3
Federal Civilian	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	593	−1.3	1.4
Federal Military	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	627	1.1	7.7
State & Local	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	797	0.4	5.7
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	1,343	4.6	18.6
Transfer Payments (1,136) minus Personal Contributions For Social Ins. (426)	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1980	710	3.0	14.0
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1979	9,223	......	9.3
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1978	8,806	......	10.6
Maui County	dollars	1978	7,676	......	10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1978	6,687	......	9.2
Kauai County	dollars	1978	7,044	......	10.0

n.c. = *not comparable*

**Compared to July 1, 1979.*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS*[1]	1967 = 100	October	136.0	0.7	−0.7
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	2,586.5	2.6	7.9
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	1,411.7	0.2	−1.5
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	November	2,257.4p	1.1	11.1
RETAIL SALES*	bil. $	November	81,826p	1.6	7.1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967 = 100	November	148.5e	1.4	−2.5
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	October	39,611.4	1.5	18.3
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	October	135.0	0.4	13.7
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	September	1,204.5e	1.1	6.7
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	November	16.06	16.5	3.3
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	September	300,209	1.0	0.5
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	November	231.8	2.5	−3.2
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967 = 100	July	270.8	0.4	3.6
Apts., Hotel, Office Bldgs.	1967 = 100	July	273.1	2.6	9.0
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	November	97,396	0.2	−0.2
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	November	7,924	−1.0	32.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	November	7.5	−1.3	29.3
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967 = 100	December	258.7	0.9	12.5
All Urban Consumers	1967 = 100	December	258.4	0.9	12.4
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967 = 100	November	253.5	0.6	11.9
All Commodities	1967 = 100	November	278.4	0.5	12.6

e = *estimated.* **Seasonally adjusted.*

r = *revised.* ***Seasonally adjusted annual rate.*

p = *preliminary.*

[1] *Excludes one indicator series for which data are not yet available.*

ation, but for almost a year now there haven't been any due to computer programming difficulties.

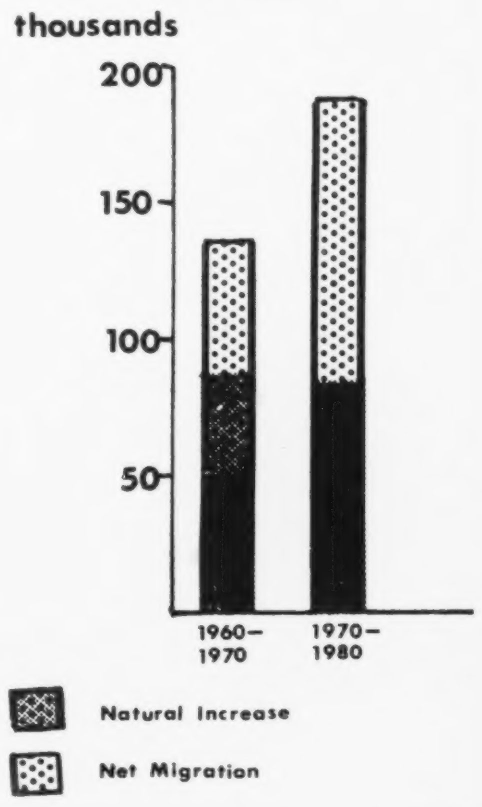
Another problem area is construction which can be monitored on a less than whole basis, if Maui County is excluded from July on. Permit data are complete for all other counties through Nov., but for Maui no reports have been tabulated since July. And the series on construction put in place which measures activity in the industry on an ongoing basis is a tax base figure and so is close to a year behind.

We could do an update on construction cost trends except that the local indexes stand to be revised back to Sept. with two of the 15 labor groups included not yet settled on new contracts. However, this much we can report to you— that with respect to construction materials costs, a slower economy is having the ameliorating kind of effect it's supposed to have on prices. The materials component of the high-rise index actually fell during the last 4 months of 1980, at an annual rate of 1.4%, following increases of 10.3% in the first 8 months of the year at an annual rate, and 11.8% in 1979. For the single family index, the materials component both for Nov. and Dec. was actually below year-earlier levels, largely a result of lower prices for lumber, a weighty cost component of single family construction.

Population

The 1980 census pegged Hawaii's resident population at 964,624, an increase of 194,711 or 25.3% over the decade. Virtually all of the change — 96% — occurred as a result of increases in the civilian population (excludes military personnel and their dependents). Military additions accounted for only 4% of Hawaii's total population increase. The 194,711 increase for the '70s was 42% greater than that experienced during the '60s. All the credit for the bigger increase in civilian population during the '70s goes to the migration component. A much greater net migration flow resulted in raising Hawaii's civilian population by 100,864 during the decade, almost twice the increase experienced during the previous decade, contributing 54% of the change in civilian population. On the other hand, the natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) of 83,074 was little changed from the 83,810 recorded during the '60s, reflecting a substantially lower civilian birth rate. The natural increase accounted for only 45% of the civilian population change during the '70s contrasted with 63% during the '60s.

NET CHANGE IN CIVILIAN POPULATION—HAWAII



First Hawaiian Bank

Established 1858
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Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *February 1981*

Hawaii's Developing Fishing Industry

Commercial fishing in Hawaii has the potential to become a much larger enterprise, but little progress has been made in the past 50 years. Now, however, with the help of federal aid, the State is gearing up for action, and there is the hope of steady expansion for the industry in the years just ahead.

Despite abundant resources, Hawaii's fish catch has remained virtually unchanged over the years. The National Marine Fisheries Service statistics for Hawaii go back to 1928, when island fishermen landed 11.7 million pounds of fish. In 1978 (the latest year for which figures are available), the catch was 12.8 million pounds, with revenues of $12.2 million.

The State decided a few years ago that the commercial fishing industry should be expanded to help diversify Hawaii's economic base, and in 1978 the Legislature appropriated $150,000 for a comprehensive study. The result was the Department of Land and Natural Resources' Fisheries Development Plan covering the next two decades. The study found substantial resources in the waters around the Leeward Islands and stretching beyond the 200-mile Fisheries Conservation Zone. To tap these resources for local consumption and export, modern long-range vessels must be built, and in addition more dock space, infrastructure to service the expanded activity, reliable supplies of hardy baitfish, financing, marketing services, new technology, and continued research must be provided.

Despite high development costs, the rewards are expected to more than match the investment. Today, Hawaii must import two-thirds of the 30 million pounds of seafood it consumes annually. The study estimates that the catch by 1990 could be 50 million pounds above the estimated 1979 catch of 16.5 million pounds, and a conservative $30 million above the $17 million that fishermen got in 1979. Revenues to fishermen will not grow proportionately with increased catches because the excess that cannot be marketed fresh will have to be sold at lower prices for canning or processing in other ways. The new modern vessels will compensate for lower per unit returns with larger catches and increased productivity.

Direct employment in the industry, including processing, is expected to double by 1990 to around 2,400, and indirect and induced employment could add still more jobs.

Most of the resources are to be found in the Hawaiian region, defined as the oceans 1,500 miles from Honolulu, mostly westward beyond Midway Island and into the North Pacific and south to the equator. The biggest potential lies in tuna—aku and ahi (albacore, yellowfin and bigeye)—which is plentiful in Hawaiian waters from the North Pacific to the equator. Bottomfish, akule, opelu, Kona crab, lobster, and deepsea shrimp are found mainly around the Leeward Islands. Based on 1978 landings, island-based fishermen harvested 50 percent of the potential sustainable yield of yellowfin tuna in the Hawaiian region, 42 percent of inshore bottomfish, 32 percent of akule, 25 percent of aku, and 20 percent of opelu, but only 3 percent each of albacore and bigeye tuna, 3.5 percent of lobster, almost none of deepsea shrimp, and none of the abundant groundfish in the western seamount area. The lobster catch is increasing, however, and some are exported.

Aku is by far Hawaii's major catch, having made up about 60 percent of annual landings in past years. But productivity is low, and the local industry needs larger vessels, new technology, and above all else, good supplies of hardy baitfish. The State has had a loan program for vessel purchases, and it is asking the legislature for $2 million a year for the next two years. The State is also financing the development of new baitfish, and results look promising so far.

Last year 17 new vessels were added to the fishing fleet, bringing the total to 80, of which 55 are long-range craft. Of the latter, eight are homeported in Honolulu while the remaining 47 are transients from the West Coast that stay in Hawaii for the fishing season.

Dock space to accommodate the growing fleet has been a problem, and the State is seeking answers to eliminate this barrier to expansion. Last year it installed power and water lines to Pier 35 so that transient vessels of the albacore fleet could use the pier. The State is seeking funds to build a new Pier 16 and to renovate Pier 37 to further expand dock space. It also plans to improve Kewalo Basin and its shoreside facilities.

Further requirements are expanded ice-making capacity, more cold storage space, fuel depots for the fleet on the major islands, marine repair facilities, and drydock space. The lone tuna cannery will have to be expanded or a larger new plant built if the increasing supply of fish is to be processed locally. The State is also looking for land for a seafood industrial park near the harbor to consolidate many of the service activities for the industry. But land is scarce.

The infrastructure must be expanded because substantially larger supplies of highly perishable food will have to be handled and processed very soon. Flash freezing (very quick freezing) which maintains quality for extended periods appears to be one answer. Some island lobster is being processed this way as are varieties of fish, including sashimi-grade fish. This process, if successful, will even out distribution throughout the year and stabilize market supply and prices.

Although many problems are yet to be resolved, the future does look more promising for this industry than it has in recent decades.

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business activity - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	 year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	December	345,252p	12.2	0.1
	number	Jan.-Dec.	3,939,275p	......	−0.5
Westbound	number	December	259,843p	11.4	−1.1
	number	Jan.-Dec.	3,052,409p	......	−2.8
Eastbound	number	December	85,409p	14.6	4.1
	number	Jan.-Dec.	886,866p	......	8.0
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	December	95,523p	13.5	−3.3
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	December	10.5	5.0	−0.9
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	Jan.-Dec.	230,891	......	23.6
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	December	47,632p	−9.6	−8.4
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	December	107,094p	0.7	2.0
	number	Jan.-Dec.	1,379,529p	......	−2.8
Hawaii	number	December	56,632p	6.3	−9.1
	number	Jan.-Dec.	762,716p	......	−11.4
Kauai	number	December	58,104p	4.7	0
	number	Jan.-Dec.	783,164p	......	−5.1
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	October	55,700	0.2	7.6
Oahu	number	October	34,173	−0.6	6.5
Waikiki	number	October	30,293	−0.7	7.6
Maui (includes 10 on Lanai)	number	October	9,963	0.4	10.1
Molokai	number	October	558	0.2	0.2
Hawaii	number	October	6,299	0.6	5.4
Kauai	number	October	4,707	6.1	14.6
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	December	62.4	−1.6	−1.4
Oahu	percent	December	68.7	−3.9	0.6
Maui	percent	December	59.9	6.4	−7.7
Hawaii	percent	December	45.7	−2.6	−7.9
Kauai	percent	December	60.7	−4.7	−2.7
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	3rd Qtr.	342.7	5.7	5.9
Military Payroll	mil. $	3rd Qtr.	131.7	−0.3	5.5
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	3rd Qtr.	113.6	19.4	10.4
Local Purchases	mil. $	3rd Qtr.	97.4	0.4	1.4
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-Dec. 31	1,023,231	......	−3.4
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	December	607.68	−22.8	65.7
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	March 1980-	n.a.	......	......
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Dec.	199,988	......	8.2
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967 = 100	December[3]	237.0	1.5	10.0
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967 = 100	December[3]	236.1	0.6	9.9
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	December	569.5	1.9	1.2
GAS SALES	thous. therms	December	4,151	0.6	−1.7
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	December	712.1	0.4	4.0

p=*preliminary.*

[1] *Estimated Westbound*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to October 1980.*

Construction

Oahu's construction industry got a shot in the arm during the closing months of 1980, just before the Administrative changeover at City Hall, when an unprecedented level of private projects was granted permit approval. For the year through October, the County authorized $428 million in permits for private construction, 7.3% more than during the same period the year before, and a decline in real terms of 2.6% after the 10% inflationary factor for construction is taken into account. But with the pace of approvals stepped up 3-fold in Nov.-Dec. relative to what happened earlier in the year, an additional $256 million of private approvals was ob-

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	March 1980-	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $	March 1980-	n.a.	......	......
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	457,946	......	25.3
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	338,259	......	17.1
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	146,833	......	131.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	108,360	......	17.9
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	74,795	......	−25.2
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Aug.	2,688	......	−33.8
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Dec.	1,599	......	−47.1
Maui County	number	Jan.-Aug.	572	......	−19.1
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Dec.	1,192	......	−16.6
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Dec.	377	......	−26.4
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Aug.	4,146	......	46.1
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Dec.	3,343	......	72.5
Maui County	number	Jan.-Aug.	1,296	......	90.0
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Dec.	739	......	0.7
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Dec.	793	......	−32.2
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	250,506	......	47.8
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	346,217	......	59.4
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	33,423	......	89.8
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	37,598	......	83.0
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	58,2[illegible]9	......	319.5
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	January	16,697	......	78.1
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	January	8,581	......	274.6
STATE	thous. $	January	6,384	......	271.7
COUNTY	thous. $	January	1,731	......	−67.7
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	January	9,824	......	25.7
Maui County	thous. $	January	42	......	587.8
Hawaii County	thous. $	January	1,172	......	−17.9
Kauai County	thous. $	January	5,659	......	4,310.0
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	January	286.4p	−0.3	1.6
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	January	297.5p	0.1	6.4
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
RETAILING	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
WHOLESALING	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
SERVICES	mil. $	March 1980	n.a.	......	......
	mil. $				
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	December	2,609	−7.9	−24.5

n.a.=*not available.*

tained, bringing the total for the year to $684.5 million, an impressive gain of 35.3% and 23% in real terms. Of course, just how much of this actually gets put in place is another matter, in light of our troubled economic and financial times.

Despite the record high interest rates, the Neighbor Islands also chalked up impressive gains last year in authorizations for new construction. Total authorizations advanced 31% (19.5% in real terms) from $404.8 mil. to $530.7 mil. (Maui included only through Aug. for both years). Private permits soared 49.4% to $459.3 mil., while public contracts plummeted 26.6%.

Throughout the state, the strong building sectors last year were in multi-

finance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	December 31	4,387.5	4.9	7.4
Honolulu County	mil. $	December 31	3,595.0	5.3	6.5
Maui County	mil. $	December 31	277.0	3.0	4.9
Hawaii County	mil. $	December 31	359.4	3.3	17.2
Kauai County	mil. $	December 31	156.0	2.7	11.8
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	December 31	1,319.1	9.9	−5.3
Honolulu County	mil. $	December 31	1,109.3	10.4	−5.3
Maui County	mil. $	December 31	82.6	6.4	−9.9
Hawaii County	mil. $	December 31	92.9	7.6	0.9
Kauai County	mil. $	December 31	34.3	7.5	−7.6
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	December	8,195.0	31.4	25.4
Honolulu County	mil. $	December	7,501.1	32.0	25.3
Maui County	mil. $	December	305.7	26.0	24.5
Hawaii County	mil. $	December	280.0	24.1	27.3
Kauai County	mil. $	December	108.3	29.8	29.3
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	December	78.05	26.8	30.0
Honolulu County	annual rate	December	85.15	27.1	30.0
Maui County	annual rate	December	45.77	26.7	34.9
Hawaii County	annual rate	December	37.50	17.9	25.4
Kauai County	annual rate	December	39.28	24.0	36.4
TAX COLLECTIONS					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	December	94,624	13.2	17.7
	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	1,336,829	......	11.6
Honolulu County	thous. $	December	81,246	11.2	17.4
	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	1,149,145	......	11.6
Maui County	thous. $	December	4,681	8.4	−0.5
	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	71,261	......	9.8
Hawaii County	thous. $	December	6,227	37.0	36.0
	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	80,900	......	11.5
Kauai County	thous. $	December	2,741	66.0	41.8
	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	34,789	......	16.1

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	December	399.9p	0.4	n.c.
Employment	thous.	December	379.7p	1.1	n.c.
Unemployment	thous.	December	20.2p	−10.2	n.c.
Unemployment Rate	percent	December	5.0p	−10.7	n.c.
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	December	314.1p	0.4	n.c.
Employment	thous.	December	299.3p	1.1	n.c.
Unemployment	thous.	December	14.8p	−12.2	n.c.
Unemployment Rate	percent	December	4.7p	−13.0	n.c.
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	December	32.1p	−0.9	n.c.
Employment	thous.	December	30.0p	−0.8	n.c.
Unemployment	thous.	December	2.2p	−2.3	n.c.
Unemployment Rate	percent	December	6.7p	0	n.c.
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	December	36.2p	2.0	n.c.
Employment	thous.	December	33.7p	2.7	n.c.
Unemployment	thous.	December	2.4p	−7.7	n.c.
Unemployment Rate	percent	December	6.7p	−9.5	n.c.
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	December	17.6p	0.3	n.c.
Employment	thous.	December	16.7p	0.3	n.c.
Unemployment	thous.	December	0.9p	0	n.c.
Unemployment Rate	percent	December	5.1p	0	n.c.
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS STATE¹	thous.	December	448.4p	0.7	n.c.
SUGAR (mill and field)¹	thous.	December	9.3p	2.2	n.c.
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)¹	thous.	December	4.1p	−10.0	n.c.
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	December	16.3p	1.2	n.c.
Durable Goods	thous.	December	4.4p	−1.1	n.c.
Non Durable Goods	thous.	December	11.9p	2.2	n.c.
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	December	3.0p	0	n.c.
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE¹ (excluding sugar and pineapple but including agricultural self employed)	thous.	October 12-18²	9.0p	0	n.c.
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	December	24.5p	0.8	n.c.
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	December	21.1p	0.5	n.c.
COMMUNICATION	thous.	December	7.2p	0.7	n.c.
UTILITIES	thous.	December	2.7p	0	n.c.
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	December	87.4p	1.9	n.c.
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	December	18.3p	−0.5	n.c.
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	December	33.7p	0	n.c.
HOTEL SERVICES-STATE	thous.	December	24.8p	−1.0	n.c.
Honolulu County	thous.	December	15.5p	−1.0	n.c.
Maui County	thous.	December	4.3p	−3.4	n.c.
Hawaii County	thous.	December	3.3p	0	n.c.
Kauai County	thous.	December	1.8p	0	n.c.
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	December	75.5p	0.7	n.c.
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	December	30.0p	0.2	n.c.
Civilian Agencies	thous.	December	11.2p	0.4	n.c.
Defense Department	thous.	December	18.8p	0	n.c.
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	December	47.4p	1.4	n.c.
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	December	13.2p	0.8	n.c.
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	December	12.46p	0.8	9.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	December	38.3p	17.5	1.6
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	December	7.10p	−2.7	7.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	December	40.7p	6.3	2.0
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	December	9.82p	0.2	10.7
Average Weekly Hours	hours	December	45.0p	0	2.5
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	December	5.66p	0.2	6.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	December	33.6p	1.5	−1.2
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	December	192.43p	−3.5	3.5
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	December	5.59p	0.5	2.6
Average Weekly Hours	hours	December	29.3p	−3.9	−3.0
HIRED FARM WORKERS³					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	5.83	6.4	10.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	39.0	4.3	2.4

n.c. = *not comparable*

p = *preliminary*

[1] *Series includes agricultural employment during October survey week.*

[2] *Agricultural jobs are included in the total job count even though the period differs. Agricultural employment is surveyed only four times a year, in January, April, July, and October. These dates also apply to the field portions of sugar and pineapple jobs.*

[3] *Includes some office and supervisory workers.*

family private residenti and private nonresidenti construction. Multi-famil permits rose 36.4% from 4,523 to 6,171 units and the value of nonresidentia permits soared 61% after adjustment for inflation The single-family sector on the other hand, droppe precipitously on all islands. In aggregate, permits for 3,760 single-family units were issued 34% fewer than the year before. And the value of government contracts dropped 44.5%, 50% in real Terms.

Demand Deposits

State demand deposit in November were 1.5% lower than one year earlier, and in December th year-ago comparison showed a 5.3% decline. The reason for the decline is the introduction of NOW accounts -- interest-bearing checking accounts --that banks and s&ls were authorized to begin offering Jan. 1, and that are classified as time deposits. The conversion from one type of account to another got started a few months earlier a financial institutions embarked on aggressive promotional campaigns to line up customers early The result was a pickup at banks in the opening of automatic transfer accounts (from savings to checking), the customer's intent being to convert t NOW status at the beginning of the year.

Personal Income

Hawaii's total persona income (TPI) rebounded handsomely in the 3rd quarter of last year following the lifting of federal credit controls. The 14.7% annual rate of

First

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	December	13,972	19.0	36.4
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	December	5,658	32.9	28.0
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	December	386	−1.0	−2.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	December	5,219	22.2	74.6
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no./persons	December	71,622	0.9	1.2
Services	no./cases	4th Qtr. 1980	12,454	−6.5	−9.5
Medical	no./patients	December	49,554	1.3	2.3
Food Stamps	no./persons	December	102,213	−0.4	1.6
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	December	9,524	1.5	3.6
Services	thous. $	4th Qtr. 1980	n.a.	......	......
Medical	thous. $	December	8,742	−7.9	4.9
Food Stamps	thous. $	December	4,923	0.2	4.5

[1] *Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	1,056,500p	......	n.c.
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	964,680 r	......	n.c.
C & C of Honolulu	number	April 1, 1980	762,020 r	......	n.c.
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	71,337p	......	n.c.
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,206p	......	n.c.
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,117p	......	n.c.
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	903,605p	......	n.c.
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019	......	5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1, 1980	48,813	......	8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1, 1980	12,206	......	−5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1, 1980	64,023	......	−0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total ending Dec. '80	5,992	......	−9.0
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	9,421	3.5	11.4
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	7,215	2.3	9.2
Manufacturing	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	395	6.2	9.4
Construction & Mining	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	520	−7.5	0.8
Wholesale	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	340	1.5	13.0
Retail	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	852	3.3	7.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	612	4.4	19.8
Trans., Comm., & Util.	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	687	1.5	7.8
Services	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	1,498	3.0	12.5
Farm & Other	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	224	0.4	−1.8
Federal Civilian	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	642	8.3	10.9
Federal Military	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	638	1.8	8.9
State & Local	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	807	1.3	5.4
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	1,381	2.8	18.3
Transfer Payments (1,220) minus Personal Contributions For Social Ins. (432)	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	825	16.2	21.1
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1979	9,223	......	9.3
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1978	8,806	......	10.6
Maui County	dollars	1978	7,676	......	10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1978	6,687	......	9.2
Kauai County	dollars	1978	7,044	......	10.0

n.c.=*not comparable*

**Compared to July 1, 1979.*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS*[1]	1967=100	November	137.7	1.5	1.5
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	2,741.4p	3.9	9.8
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	1,490.1p	1.2	0
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	December	2,281.5p	0.9	11.2
RETAIL SALES*	bil. $	December	80,830	−1.3	4.8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967=100	December	150.7e	1.0	−1.2
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	October	39,611.4	1.5	18.3
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	October	135.0	0.4	13.7
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	November	899.4e	1.5	6.6
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	December	20.35	26.7	33.0
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	October	301,674	0.5	0.8
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	November	231.8	2.5	−3.2
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967=100	July 1980	270.8	0.4	3.6
Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs	1967=100	July 1980	273.1	2.6	9.0
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	December	97,282	0	−0.5
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	December	7,785	−2.0	24.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	December	7.4	−1.3	23.3
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967=100	December	258.7	0.9	12.5
All Urban Consumers	1967=100	December	258.4	0.9	12.4
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967=100	December	254.7	0.6	11.5
All Commodities	1967=100	December	280.3	0.7	12.3

e=*estimated.* **Seasonally adjusted.*

r=*revised.* ***Seasonally adjusted annual rate.*

p=*preliminary.*

[1] *Excludes one indicator series for which data are not yet available.*

increase for Hawaii compared favorably against the 12.9% national increase, giving it a 13th place ranking among the 50 states. The 14.7% gain followed a 2nd quarter increase of only 5.5%. The 3rd quarter gain would have been considerably higher had it not been for the September Carpenter's strike which depressed employment income in the construction industry by 7.5%. Disregarding the effect of strikes on the personal income total -- the drag of the Carpenter's strike and the boost imparted by the return to work of the striking Teamsters -- Hawaii's TPI gain would have been more like 15.6%, which would have moved it up considerably in the national rankings.

The most notable industry gains were recorded in retailing where employment income rose 13.7% at an annual rate; in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector, up 19%; and in the federal government sector, up 21.2%.

The biggest boon to 3rd quarter personal income, however, was transfer payments which shot up 10.7% and accounted for 38% of the total TPI gain. The increase was probably largely attributable to automatic cost-of-living increases for social security recipients. Had it not been for the increase in transfer payments, TPI would not have fared nearly so well -- only 10.2% at an annual rate. Hawaii wasn't alone in the quantum leap of transfer payments-- nationwide the average gain was 10.5%.

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Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *March, 1981*

Hawaii's Changing Population Patterns

The 1980 Census of Population and Housing confirmed the fact that the Neighbor Island counties grew faster than metropolitan City-County of Honolulu (Oahu). The surprise was that Neighbor Island growth was even faster than had been anticipated, resulting in significant changes in population patterns and an accelerating dispersal away from Honolulu.

Resident population of the state increased from 769,913 in 1970 to 965,000 in 1980 for a 25.3 percent gain. Oahu had a 21.0 percent gain in population to 762,874 while the Neighbor Island counties climbed 45.0 percent to 202,126. This shift toward more rapid growth in rural and small-town counties was not unique to Hawaii. For the first time in 160 years, the ten-year growth rate for the United States was higher in rural and small-town counties than in metropolitan areas (15.4 percent nonmetropolitan; 9.1 percent metropolitan). Oahu's proportion of the state population peaked in the early 1970s at 82 percent, then began a steady decline to 79 percent by 1980. Hawaii's rate of growth was surpassed by that of 11 states, all either in the West or in the sunbelt—Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

Population growth rates for the Big Island and Maui were dramatic. The Big Island added 45.0 percent more, reaching 92,053, and Maui grew 62.0 percent, to 62,679. Kauai increased by 31.6 percent, to 38,856. These increases stand in sharp contrast to Neighbor Island growth during the 1960s when the Big Island grew only 3.5 percent; Maui, 8.4 percent; and Kauai, 5.6 percent. Oahu's population growth, on the other hand, slowed, from 25.7 percent in the 1960s to 21.0 percent in the 1970s. Amazingly, the actual gain in numbers of people of 132,346, which was two-to-one over that experienced by the Neighbor Islands, was not that much bigger than the Oahu increase during the 1960s of 130,119, and substantially smaller than the 1950s increase of 147,389.

De facto population (all those physically present in the state) grew much faster than resident population in the 1970s due to the rapid growth of tourism. De facto population passed the million mark, reaching 1,056,900 in 1980, a 32.6 percent gain since 1970. This raised the population density to 164 persons per square mile for the state, 1,394 for Oahu, 24 for the Big Island, 105 for Maui, 83 for Kauai, and 27 for Molokai.

In the 1960s Kailua and Kaneohe (the actual towns, not the Census Bureau's changeable definitions) surged past Hilo, long the state's second largest city, with Kailua claiming the distinction in 1970. But in the 1970s the growth of Kailua slowed to 5 percent, Kaneohe soared by 41 percent, and Hilo by 34 percent. However, the most rapidly growing area was Pearl City, where the population expanded by 55 percent and 15,137 more residents were added making Pearl City the state's second largest community next to Honolulu, followed by Kaneohe, Kailua, and then Hilo. Other communities on Oahu that have grown to 20,000 or more are Aiea, Waipahu, and Mililani. On Maui, Wailuku-Kahului grew 43 percent to 23,247 but the population on the rest of the island grew even faster. As a result, Wailuku-Kahului has 36.8 percent of the island's population compared to 42 percent in 1970. The County's program to disperse population has had some success. On the Big Island, Kailua-Kona's population exploded 13-fold to 4,763 partly by expansion of the census boundaries. But Hilo's growth—in numbers—was twice as large, and thus East Hawaii still has two-thirds of the island's population.

In the housing census, the number of units increased from 216,774 in 1970 to 334,251 in 1980, which is a gain of 54.2 percent or more than twice the growth rate for population. This was generally true nationwide—housing grew at a faster rate than population. Hawaii added 117,477 new housing units during the decade, for a population that increased by 195,087. This brought the average number of persons per unit down from 3.55 in 1970 to 2.89 in 1980—still second highest among the states and surpassed only by Utah's. However, Hawaii's household size may actually be the highest as 55,800 condominium units were built during the decade, many of which are used primarily as transient quarters for visitors and not for housing residents. Making the largest percentage gain in the state were Kihei with nearly a tenfold increase to 5,710 units, followed by Lahaina's (West Maui) growth of 349 percent to 7,917 units, both areas where extensive resort condominium development occurred.

What do all of these statistics mean?

The Census shows that Oahu is very highly developed in relation to the Neighbor Island Counties, and that its population density is from 13 to 58 times that of the other major islands. Both the diminishing land area for development, and more so, the reaching of the limits of water supply, are going to force economic growth to the other islands in this decade. One obvious attraction is that the Neighbor Islands have more land available than Oahu, and some of it at lower prices. Water resources on the Neighbor Islands have not yet been fully tapped, and can be developed. Another incentive is that most of the alternate energy being developed will be on the Neighbor Islands, and in time this power could be provided at lower cost than oil-fueled power. The trend, therefore, toward proportionately greater growth for the Neighbor Islands and proportionately less for Oahu will likely continue in the foreseeable future.

First Hawaiian Bank

Established 1858 • Member of F.D.I.C.

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
TOURISM					
	number	January	308,647p	−10.6	−8.2
	number				
	number	January	234,454p	−9.8	−6.2
	number				
	number	January	74,193p	−13.1	−14.0
	number				
	number	January	94,198p	−1.4	−4.8
	no. of days	January	11.5	9.5	0.9
	number	Jan.-Dec.	230,891		23.6
	number	January	53,348p	12.0	−21.3
	number	January	117,475p	9.7	1.2
	number				
	number	January	52,900p	−6.6	−21.9
	number				
	number	January	54,269p	−6.6	−6.8
	number				
	number	February	56,769	1.9	4.7
	number	February	33,967	−0.6	−1.1
	number	February	29,473	−2.7	−3.2
	number	February	10,724	7.6	17.3
	number	February	635	13.8	14.0
	number	February	6,705	6.4	13.9
	number	February	4,738	0.7	9.6
	percent	January	64.3	3.0	−13.2
	percent	January	70.9	3.2	−11.9
	percent	January	62.6	4.5	−16.9
	percent	January	48.4	5.9	−19.3
	percent	January	61.1	0.7	−10.9
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
	mil. $	4th Qtr.	337.0	−1.7	8.4
	mil. $	4th Qtr.	144.6	9.8	10.0
	mil. $	4th Qtr.	111.8	−1.6	20.5
	mil. $	4th Qtr.	80.6	−17.2	−7.0
SUGAR					
	thous. tons	January	12,244		172.1
	$/ton	January	590.82	−2.8	50.8
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
	thous. $	Jan.-May '80	60,315		12.5
	thous. lbs.	January	17,391		27.6
HONOLULU PRICES					
	1967=100	December[3]	237.0	1.5	10.0
	1967=100	December[3]	236.1	0.6	9.9
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
	mil. KWH	January	566.6	−0.5	4.3
	thous. therms	January	4,313	3.9	−7.7
	thous.	January	715.6	0.5	4.0

p = preliminary

[1] Estimated Westbound

[2] Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment

[3] Compared to October 1980

Sugar

The 172.1% increase in sugar production in January of this year relative to January last year reflects the terribly low production levels of last January when Hawaii experienced its worst storm in 20 years.

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Electricity

A 4.3% increase in electricity consumption statewide this January compared to last January following increased costs for electricity to customers of some 40% in less than a year, seemed somewhat curious. Checking with Hawaiian Electric revealed quite the contrary, that in fact electricity consumption likely fell in January, and that residential sales were overstated for the month by some 50% because of a switchover from bi-monthly to monthly billing.

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Diversified Ag

The tally so far for diversified agriculture in 1980 based on early releases prepared by the Agriculture Reporting Service of the State Dept. of Agriculture shows a rath-

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
	mil. $	Jan.-May '80	659.9		28.5
	mil. $				
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug. '80	457,946		25.3
	thous. $	January '81	15,418		82.8
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug. '80	146,833		131.3
	thous. $	January '81	4,887		−40.2
	thous. $	January '81	3,492		−55.3
	number	Jan.-Aug. '80	2,688		−33.8
	number	January '81	75		−42.7
	number	Jan.-Aug. '80	572		−19.1
	number	January '81	98		2.1
	number	January '81	42		35.5
	number	Jan.-Aug. '80	4,146		46.1
	number	January '81	155		–
	number	Jan.-Aug. '80	1,296		90.0
	number	January '81	9		−88.9
	number	January '81	4		−96.3
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug. '80	250,506		47.8
	thous. $	January '81	37,275		258.3
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug. '80	33,423		89.8
	thous. $	January '81	799		−44.5
	thous. $	January '81	884		−93.8
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	35,494		96.8
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	13,351		276.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	10,098		79.6
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	12,044		35.8
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	25,302		89.4
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	83		−93.3
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	4,285		32.7
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	5,824		2,637.7
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
	1967=100	February	285.9p	0	0.7
	1967=100	February	296.9p	0.1	5.2
BUSINESS SALES					
	mil. $	Jan.-May '80	6,009.8		15.4
	mil. $	Jan.-May '80	270.6		20.6
	mil. $	Jan.-May '80	48.4		−16.4
	mil. $	Jan.-May '80	2,737.0		12.0
	mil. $	Jan.-May '80	1,972.2		9.5
	mil. $	Jan.-May '80	1,615.7		12.8
	number	December	2,609	7.9	−24.5

n.a. = not available

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
	mil. $	January 31	4,252.0	-3.1	8.5
	mil. $	January 31	3,472.6	-3.4	7.5
	mil. $	January 31	276.6	-0.1	8.1
	mil. $	January 31	350.4	-2.5	16.3
	mil. $	January 31	152.4	-2.3	15.6
	mil. $	January 31	1,198.6	-9.1	-2.7
	mil. $	January 31	1,005.7	-9.3	-2.4
	mil. $	January 31	81.1	-1.9	-4.6
	mil. $	January 31	82.7	-11.0	-0.8
	mil. $	January 31	29.1	-15.0	-12.0
	mil. $	January	7,200.3	-12.1	1.2
	mil. $	January	6,602.9	-12.0	1.4
	mil. $	January	258.8	-15.3	-0.6
	mil. $	January	244.0	-12.9	-1.0
	mil. $	January	94.7	-12.5	-0.8
	annual rate	January	68.64	-12.1	5.5
	annual rate	January	74.92	-12.0	5.6
	annual rate	January	37.93	-17.1	7.2
	annual rate	January	33.36	-11.0	-1.1
	annual rate	January	35.85	-8.7	9.9
TAX COLLECTIONS					
	thous. $	January	84,284	-10.9	-3.6
	thous. $				
	thous. $	January	72,115	-11.2	-4.8
	thous. $				
	thous. $	January	4,986	6.5	3.9
	thous. $				
	thous. $	January	5,078	-18.4	7.8
	thous. $				
	thous. $	January	2,104	-23.2	-1.0
	thous. $				

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
	thous.	January	400.2p	0.1	n.c.
	thous.	January	379.0p	5.1	n.c.
	thous.	January	21.2p	5.0	n.c.
	percent	January	5.3p	6.0	n.c.
	thous.	January	313.1p	-0.3	n.c.
	thous.	January	297.5p	-0.6	n.c.
	thous.	January	15.5p	5.1	n.c.
	percent	January	5.0p	6.4	n.c.
	thous.	January	33.2p	3.3	n.c.
	thous.	January	31.1p	3.7	n.c.
	thous.	January	2.2p	0	n.c.
	percent	January	6.4p	-4.5	n.c.
	thous.	January	36.3p	0.4	n.c.
	thous.	January	33.7p	-0.1	n.c.
	thous.	January	2.7p	10.4	n.c.
	percent	January	7.4p	10.4	n.c.
	thous.	January	17.7p	0.6	n.c.
	thous.	January	16.8p	0.6	n.c.
	thous.	January	0.9p	0	n.c.
	percent	January	5.1p	0	n.c.
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
	thous.	January	440.3p	1.8	n.c.
	thous.	January	9.1p	-2.2	n.c.
	thous.	January	3.3p	-19.8	n.c.
	thous.	January	16.2p	-0.3	n.c.
	thous.	January	4.4p	1.1	n.c.
	thous.	January	11.8p	0	n.c.
	thous.	January	3.1p	1.7	n.c.
	thous.	January 11-17²	7.4p	17.8	n.c.
	thous.	January	24.3p	0.4	n.c.
	thous.	January	21.1p	0.2	n.c.
	thous.	January	7.3p	0.7	n.c.
	thous.	January	2.7p	0	n.c.
	thous.	January	85.3p	-2.5	n.c.
	thous.	January	18.0p	-1.9	n.c.
	thous.	January	33.5p	0	n.c.
	thous.	January	25.1p	1.0	n.c.
	thous.	January	14.9p	1.4	n.c.
	thous.	January	5.1p	0	n.c.
	thous.	January	3.4p	3.1	n.c.
	thous.	January	1.8p	0	n.c.
	thous.	January	75.9p	0.9	n.c.
	thous.	January	29.9p	-0.3	n.c.
	thous.	January	10.9p	3.1	n.c.
	thous.	January	19.1p	1.3	n.c.
	thous.	January	44.9p	5.3	n.c.
	thous.	January	13.0p	1.5	n.c.
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
	dollars	January	12.57p	0.9	8.3
	hours	January	39.2p	2.3	42.5
	dollars	January	7.30p	2.8	9.0
	hours	January	38.5p	-5.4	2.4
	dollars	January	9.43p	4.0	-0.2
	hours	January	45.2p	0.4	-1.5
	dollars	January	5.83p	3.0	5.2
	hours	January	32.8p	-2.4	-0.6
	dollars	January	217.44p	13.0	22.9
	dollars	January	5.83p	4.3	4.1
	hours	January	32.3p	10.2	0
	dollars	January	5.85	0.3	11.9
	hours	January	38.8	0.5	16.9

n.c. = not comparable
p = preliminary
¹Series includes agricultural employment during January survey week.
²Agricultural jobs are included in the total job count even though the period differs. Agricultural employment is surveyed only four times a year, in January, April, July, and October. These dates also apply to the field portions of sugar and pineapple jobs.
³Includes some office and supervisory workers.

er unscintillating year last year for diversified ag. Overall the gain in the value of sales will likely come in considerably below 10%, probably falling short of the inflation rate.

Macadamia nuts was last year's star performer, imparting a hefty boost to the total for diversified ag. as higher production, up 10.7%, and prices up 11.3%, combined to lift sales 23.1%. Another strong sector again last year was the nursery products industry. The grower survey is not yet complete but preliminary estimates available for the two largest components — potted foliage for indoor use and anthuriums — show sales gains of 13.1%.

However, overall returns in the diversified crop sector last year pale against the gains made in 1979 when, in spite of production declines in many major product areas, prices soared bringing 21.8% greater revenues. Last year no major production declines were reported for crops outside of coffee, but the year didn't bring the kinds of price gains experienced in 1979 either, so that overall the increase in sales was much more modest. Papaya was the classic example. Production bounded ahead 16.8% but prices were weak, so the revenue gain was only 3.2%.

The livestock sector last year turned in pretty much the same kind of performance with respect to sales as in 1979 when the revenue gain was 7.9%. When final figures are available, 1980 will probably come in a percent or so under that. But the underlying picture was quite different. In 1979 significant production declines were recorded in many livestock categories but they were countered by hefty price gains, whereas in 1980 overall production was up with no major declines experienced, but prices were not nearly so strong either, so that in total revenues rose somewhat less than in 1979. Cattle, the largest livestock sector, contributed the drag on the total. Production fell 2.1% and revenues increased only 1.5%.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
	number	January	13,147	5.9	21.2
	number	January	6,107	7.9	-22.8
	number	January	467	21.0	-14.6
	thous. $	January	6,150	17.9	49.2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
	no. persons	January	71,413	0.3	1.9
	no. cases	4th Qtr. 1980	12,454	-6.5	-9.5
	no. patients	January	52,453	5.9	22.3
	no. persons	January	101,817	-0.4	1.4
	thous. $	January	9,449	0.8	3.5
	thous. $	4th Qtr. 1980	5,006	14.9	9.6
	thous. $	January	10,438	19.4	47.4
	thous. $	January	5,881	19.5	17.7

¹Total of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
	number	April 1, 1980	1,056,500p		n.c.
	number	April 1, 1980	965,000r		n.c.
	number	April 1, 1980	762,874r		n.c.
	number	April 1, 1980	70,991r		n.c.
	number	April 1, 1980	92,053r		n.c.
	number	April 1, 1980	39,082r		n.c.
	number	April 1, 1980	903,605p		n.c.
	number	April 1, 1980	61,019		5.4*
	number	April 1, 1980	48,813		8.7*
	number	April 1, 1980	12,206		5.8*
	number	April 1, 1980	64,023		0.8*
	number	12 mo. total ending Jan. 1981	5,976		8.4
PERSONAL INCOME					
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	9,421	3.5	11.4
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	7,215	2.3	9.2
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	395	6.2	9.4
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	520	7.5	0.8
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	340	1.5	13.0
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	852	3.3	7.6
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	612	4.4	19.8
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	687	1.5	7.8
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	1,498	3.0	12.5
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	224	0.4	1.8
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	642	8.3	10.9
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	638	1.8	8.9
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	807	1.3	5.4
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	1,381	2.8	18.3
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	825	16.2	21.1
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
	dollars	1979	9,223		9.3
	dollars	1978	8,806		10.6
	dollars	1978	7,676		10.3
	dollars	1978	6,687		9.2
	dollars	1978	7,044		10.0

p = preliminary
r = revised
n.c. = not comparable
*Compared to July 1, 1979.
**Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
¹These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status change.
²Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
	1967=100	December	136.4	0.9	0.9
	bil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	2,732.3r	3.6	9.5
	bil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	1,486.5r	1.0	0.3
	bil. $	January	2,298.1p	0.9	10.6
	bil. $	January	84.009	2.0	5.7
	1967=100	January	151.8e	0.6	-0.6
BANKING AND CREDIT					
	bil. $	December	42,598.0	4.4	27.9
	annual rate	December	150.8	6.3	27.4
	bil. $	January	921.5e	1.3	7.3
	percent	February	19.43	-3.6	24.3
	mil. $	November	304,855	0.3	1.1
CONSTRUCTION					
	bil. $	December	241.6	4.3	1.0
	1967=100	November	279.1	1.4	5.0
	1967=100	November	282.1	0.7	9.7
EMPLOYMENT					
	thous.	January	97,696	0.4	0
	thous.	January	7,847	0.8	20.7
	percent	January	7.4	0	19.4
PRICES					
	1967=100	January	260.7	0.8	11.7
	1967=100	January	260.5	0.8	11.7
	1967=100	January	259.7	0.9	10.9
	1967=100	January	283.5	1.1	11.2

e = estimated *Seasonally adjusted
r = revised **Seasonally adjusted annual rate
p = preliminary
¹Excludes one indicator series for which data are not yet available.

DIVERSIFIED AG -- 1980
(preliminary)

LIVESTOCK

	Volume (000 lbs)	% Change	Value ($000)	% Change
Market Hogs	6,030	13.6	5,599	15.4
Commercial Beef	27,864	-2.1	26,095	1.5
Chicken (Broilers)	8,657	10.5	3,896	15.6
Eggs	220.5 mil	-3.7	14,834	5.6
Milk	152,000	1.3	27,536	8.6

CROPS

	Volume (000 lbs)	% Change	Value ($000)	% Change
Veg. & Melons	70,440	0.3	18,450	0.6
Fruit (excl. pine)	50,910	16.8	11,217	3.2
Macadamia Nuts	29,500	10.7	20,650	23.1
Nursery Prod.	n.a.	--	n.a.	--
Potted Fol.	n.a.	--	4,444	12.1
Anthuriums	n.a.	--	5,916	13.1
Coffee	1,450	-33.8	2,175	-30.6
Taro	6,270	-5.6	1,248	14.6

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First Hawaiian Bank
Established 1858
Member FDIC

HAWAII
IN 1980

Year-end summary of Hawaii's economic indicators

RESEARCH DIVISION
First Hawaiian Bank

business activity—hawaii

series	unit	period	1980	1979	% change 1980/79
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT AND LONGER VISITORS	number	total	3,925,305	3,960,531	−0.9
Westbound	number	total	3,036,933	3,139,455	−3.3
Eastbound	number	total	888,372	821,076	8.2
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS¹	number	monthly average	86,788	89,678	−3.2
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY¹	no. of days	monthly average	10.4	10.4	0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	total	230,891	186,871	23.6
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS¹	number	total	741,904	913,209	−18.8
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS¹					
Maui	number	total	1,378,189	1,419,773	−2.9
Hawaii	number	total	761,103	860,940	−11.6
Kauai	number	total	781,409	825,366	−5.3
HOTEL INVENTORY					
STATE	number	October	55,700	51,782	7.6
Oahu	number	October	34,173	32,083	6.5
Waikiki	number	October	30,293	28,142	7.6
Maui County	number	October	9,963	9,051	10.1
Molokai	number	October	558	557	0.2
Hawaii	number	October	6,299	5,979	5.4
Kauai	number	October	4,707	4,107	14.6
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	monthly average	67.4	73.5	−8.3
Oahu	percent	monthly average	73.2	76.6	−4.4
Maui	percent	monthly average	66.0	73.0	−9.6
Hawaii	percent	monthly average	52.3	62.0	15.6
Kauai	percent	monthly average	69.0	76.5	−9.8
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	total	1,336.9	1,240.7	7.8
Military Payroll	mil. $	total	523.1	502.4	7.3
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	total	432.9	387.0	11.9
Local Purchases	mil. $	total	365.0	351.3	3.9
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	total	1,023,232	1,059,737	−3.4
N.Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	monthly average	603.56	303.83	98.7
PINEAPPLE SALES					
CANNED²	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. '80	126.5	113.2	11.3
FRESH	thous. lbs.	total	199,988	184,827	8.2
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised): All items	1967=100	monthly average	228.7	204.5	11.8
All Urban Consumers: All items	1967=100	monthly average	228.5	204.6	11.7
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED					
(excludes Kauai and Molokai)	mil. KWH	total	6,716.9	6,606.2	1.7
GAS SALES	thous. therms	total	51,910	52,726	−1.5
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	end of period	712.1	684.8	4.0
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. '80	1,069.0	864.7	23.6
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	total	736,382	588,685	25.1
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	total	338,259	288,863	17.1
Maui County	thous. $	total	214,967	107,857	99.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	total	108,360	91,942	17.9
Kauai County	thous. $	total	74,795	100,024	−25.2
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	total	3,974	5,973	−33.4
C&C of Honolulu	number	total	1,599	3,022	−47.1
Maui County	number	total	806	1,010	−20.2
Hawaii County	number	total	1,192	1,429	−16.6
Kauai County	number	total	377	512	−26.4
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	total	6,677	4,939	35.2
C&C of Honolulu	number	total	3,343	1,938	72.5
Maui County	number	total	1,802	1,098	64.1
Hawaii County	number	total	739	734	0.7
Kauai County	number	total	793	1,169	−32.2

¹Estimated Westbound

²Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment

business activity—hawaii (cont.)

series	unit	period	1980	1979	% change 1980/79
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED (continued)					
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	total	480,705	290,249	65.6
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	total	346,217	217,219	59.4
Maui County	thous. $	total	38,591	38,587	0
Hawaii County	thous. $	total	37,598	20,547	83.0
Kauai County	thous. $	total	52,299	13,896	319.5
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	total	244,450	440,738	−44.5
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	total	65,123	103,883	−37.3
STATE	thous. $	total	130,629	256,629	−49.3
COUNTY	thous. $	total	49,298	80,225	−38.6
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	total	173,083	343,460	−49.6
Maui County	thous. $	total	17,886	36,777	−51.4
Hawaii County	thous. $	total	42,543	46,965	−9.4
Kauai County	thous. $	total	10,938	13,537	−19.2
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	monthly average	283.2	266.2	6.4
HIGH RISE	1967=100	monthly average	290.1	264.3	9.8
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	12,838.5	11,357.5	13.0
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	433.0	357.2	17.9
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	84.6	103.6	−18.3
RETAILING	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	4,316.5	3,790.2	13.9
WHOLESALING	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	3,158.6	3,189.4	−1.0
SERVICES	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	2,567.1	2,217.2	15.8
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	total	31,934	38,831	−17.8

finance—hawaii

series	unit	period	1980	1979	% change 1980/79
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	monthly average	4,112.5	3,747.5	9.7
Honolulu County	mil. $	monthly average	3,371.8	3,087.2	9.2
Maui County	mil. $	monthly average	266.2	247.2	7.7
Hawaii County	mil. $	monthly average	330.8	282.6	17.0
Kauai County	mil. $	monthly average	143.6	130.5	10.1
TOTAL DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	monthly average	1,254.1	1,220.0	2.8
Honolulu County	mil. $	monthly average	1,049.9	1,024.9	2.4
Maui County	mil. $	monthly average	84.0	82.6	1.7
Hawaii County	mil. $	monthly average	86.8	79.6	9.0
Kauai County	mil. $	monthly average	33.4	32.9	1.6
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	total	84,336.9	72,492.6	16.3
Honolulu County	mil. $	total	77,182.4	66,255.1	16.5
Maui County	mil. $	total	3,077.1	2,786.7	10.4
Hawaii County	mil. $	total	2,945.1	2,495.7	18.0
Kauai County	mil. $	total	1,132.2	955.1	18.5
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	monthly average	67.09	60.04	11.7
Honolulu County	annual rate	monthly average	73.34	65.26	12.4
Maui County	annual rate	monthly average	36.53	34.17	6.9
Hawaii County	annual rate	monthly average	33.94	31.93	6.3
Kauai County	annual rate	monthly average	33.79	29.43	14.8
TAX COLLECTIONS					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	total	1,336,829	1,197,981	11.6
Honolulu County	thous. $	total	1,149,878	1,030,548	11.6
Maui County	thous. $	total	71,261	64,905	9.8
Hawaii County	thous. $	total	80,900	72,577	11.5
Kauai County	thous. $	total	34,789	29,952	16.1

civilian labor force, employment—hawaii

series	unit	period	1980	1979	% change 1980/79
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	number	monthly average	400,000	399,000	0.3
Employment	number	monthly average	380,000	374,000	1.6
Unemployment	number	monthly average	20,000	25,000	-20.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	monthly average	5.0	6.3	-20.6
C. & C. OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	number	monthly average	313,200	313,650	-0.1
Employment	number	monthly average	298,300	294,550	1.3
Unemployment	number	monthly average	14,900	19,100	-22.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	monthly average	4.8	6.1	-21.3
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	number	monthly average	33,650	32,400	3.9
Employment	number	monthly average	31,750	30,350	4.6
Unemployment	number	monthly average	1,900	2,050	-7.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	monthly average	5.6	6.3	-11.1
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	number	monthly average	35,450	35,400	0.1
Employment	number	monthly average	33,050	32,550	1.5
Unemployment	number	monthly average	2,350	2,850	-17.5
Unemployment Rate	percent	monthly average	6.7	8.1	-17.3
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	number	monthly average	17,750	17,550	1.1
Employment	number	monthly average	16,900	16,550	2.1
Unemployment	number	monthly average	850	1,000	-15.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	monthly average	4.9	5.6	-12.5
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY GROUPS (number of jobs)					
TOTAL JOBS STATE	number	monthly average	444,350	434,500	2.3
SUGAR (including field)	number	monthly average	8,900	9,000	-1.1
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)	number	monthly average	5,900	5,750	2.6
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	number	monthly average	16,050	16,750	-4.2
Durable Goods	number	monthly average	4,350	4,800	-9.4
Non-Durable Goods	number	monthly average	11,700	11,900	-1.7
Apparel and Textiles	number	monthly average	3,050	3,300	-7.6
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE (excluding sugar and pineapple, but including agricultural self-employed)	number	monthly average	7,700	7,850	-1.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	number	monthly average	23,950	23,400	2.4
TRANSPORTATION	number	monthly average	21,200	21,200	0
COMMUNICATION	number	monthly average	7,100	6,750	5.2
UTILITIES	number	monthly average	2,600	2,500	4.0
RETAIL TRADE	number	monthly average	85,950	84,650	1.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	number	monthly average	18,550	18,300	1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	number	monthly average	33,550	31,500	6.5
HOTEL SERVICES-STATE	number	monthly average	24,950	24,100	3.5
Honolulu County	number	monthly average	15,250	15,100	1.0
Maui County	number	monthly average	4,800	4,250	12.9
Hawaii County	number	monthly average	3,150	3,100	1.6
Kauai County	number	monthly average	1,700	1,700	0
OTHER SERVICES	number	monthly average	73,950	71,250	3.8
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	number	monthly average	30,000	29,700	1.0
Civilian Agencies	number	monthly average	11,250	10,800	4.2
Defense Department	number	monthly average	18,750	18,900	-0.8
STATE GOVERNMENT	number	monthly average	45,150	43,300	4.3
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	number	monthly average	13,900	13,500	3.0
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	monthly average	11.85	11.05	7.2
Average Weekly Hours	hours	monthly average	36.2	36.0	0.6
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	monthly average	6.83	6.38	7.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	monthly average	37.8	38.3	-1.3
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	monthly average	9.38	8.56	9.6
Average Weekly Hours	hours	monthly average	44.9	44.2	1.6

civilian labor force, employment—hawaii (cont.)

series	unit	period	1980	1979	% change 1980/79
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY (continued)					
[illegible]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	monthly average	5.55	5.18	7.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	monthly average	33.3	33.4	0.3
[illegible]					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	monthly average	185.58	174.83	6.1
[illegible]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	monthly average	5.55	5.22	6.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	monthly average	31.3	31.9	-1.9
[illegible] FARM WORKERS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	monthly average	5.56	5.01	11.0
Average Weekly Hours	hours	monthly average	37.1	38.25	-3.0

public assistance—hawaii

series	unit	period	1980	1979	% change 1980/79
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS¹					
[illegible]	number	monthly average	11,371	10,405	9.3
[illegible]	number	total	72,906	71,177	2.4
[illegible]	number	total	5,056	5,414	-6.6
[illegible]	thous. $	total	52,802	39,864	32.5
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
[illegible]					
[illegible]	no. persons	monthly average	70,873	70,112	1.1
[illegible]	no. cases	monthly average	12,934	13,672	-5.4
[illegible]	no. patients	monthly average	51,398	51,459	-0.1
[illegible]	no. persons	monthly average	103,709	94,101	10.2
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous. $	total	111,949	108,157	3.5
[illegible]	thous. $	total	17,820	17,285	3.1
[illegible]	thous. $	total	112,435	103,617	8.5
[illegible]	thous. $	total	60,922	47,440	28.4

[1] Includes some office and supervisory workers.

[2] Claims of Mainlanders now residing and seeking employment in Hawaii.

[3] Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.

[4] Includes only the government portion of the food stamp purchase.

BEST AVAIL

population, personal income—hawaii

series	unit	period	1980	1979	% change 1980/79
POPULATION					
DE FACTO STATE[1]	number	April 1	1,056,900p		n.c.
TOTAL RESIDENT — STATE[1]	number	April 1	965,000		n.c.
C&C of Honolulu	number	April 1	762,874		n.c.
Maui County	number	April 1	70,991		n.c.
Hawaii County	number	April 1	92,053		n.c.
Kauai County	number	April 1	39,082		n.c.
CIVILIAN RESIDENT — STATE[1]	number	April 1	903,981p		n.c.
Military — State Total	number	April 1	61,019p	57,868	5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1	48,813p	44,915	8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1	12,206p	12,9[illegible]	-5.8*
Civilian Dependents of Military	number	April 1	64,023p	64,515	-0.8*
ALIEN IMMIGRANTS[2]	number	12 mo. total ending Dec. 31	5,992	6,585	9.0
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil $	annual average	9,371p	8,371p	11.9
	mil $	3-quarter average	9,169	8,240	11.3
Employment Income[3]	mil $	3-quarter average	7,032	6,414	9.6
Manufacturing	mil $	3-quarter average	387	358	8.1
Construction	mil $	3-quarter average	544	496	9.7
Wholesale	mil $	3-quarter average	335	293	14.3
Retail	mil $	3-quarter average	835	776	7.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil $	3-quarter average	586	486	20.6
Transportation, Comm. & Util.	mil $	3-quarter average	679	616	10.2
Services	mil $	3-quarter average	1,459	1,293	12.8
Farm & Other	mil $	3-quarter average	225	230	-2.2
Federal Civilian	mil $	3-quarter average	612	584	4.8
Federal Military	mil $	3-quarter average	628	585	7.4
State & Local	mil $	3-quarter average	799	754	6.0
[illegible]	mil $	3-quarter average	1,336	1,132	18.0
[illegible]	mil $	3-quarter average	741	635	16.7
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	total	n.a.	9,223	
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY[4]					
C&C of Honolulu	dollars	total	n.a.	n.a.	
Maui County	dollars	total	n.a.	n.a.	
Hawaii County	dollars	total	n.a.	n.a.	
Kauai County	dollars	total	n.a.	n.a.	

p = preliminary

n.a. = not available

n.c. = not comparable

[1] *The 1980 census count is not consistent with the 1970 postcensal estimates of population and 1970-80 intercensal revisions have not yet been made.*

[2] *Immigration statistics include only those entering the Honolulu port and do not include status changes.*

[3] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income and other labor income.*

[4] *The latest available county data are for 1978: Honolulu-$8,806, Maui-$7,676, Hawaii-$6,687, Kauai-$7,044.*

* *Compared to July 1, 1979.*

** *Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes computed prior to rounding.

ABLE COPY

finance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
[illegible]					
STATE	mil. $	February 28	4,297.9	1.1	8.6
Honolulu County	mil. $	February 28	3,512.5	1.1	7.9
Maui County	mil. $	February 28	279.1	0.9	7.2
Hawaii County	mil. $	February 28	351.6	0.3	13.8
Kauai County	mil. $	February 28	154.7	1.5	15.5
[illegible]					
[illegible]	mil. $	February 28	1,169.8	-2.4	-7.1
[illegible]	mil. $	February 28	982.9	-2.3	-6.5
[illegible]	mil. $	February 28	76.3	-5.9	-12.2
[illegible]	mil. $	February 28	80.1	-3.1	-7.5
[illegible]	mil. $	February 28	30.5	4.8	-8.9
[illegible]					
[illegible]	mil. $	February	6,791.6	-5.7	-1.3
[illegible]	mil. $	February	6,228.6	-5.7	-1.8
[illegible]	mil. $	February	252.5	2.4	8.2
[illegible]	mil. $	February	229.3	-6.0	5.6
[illegible]	mil. $	February	81.2	-14.3	-6.3
[illegible]					
[illegible]	annual rate	February	68.82	0.3	3.8
[illegible]	annual rate	February	75.17	0.3	2.9
[illegible]	annual rate	February	38.51	1.5	18.2
[illegible]	annual rate	February	33.82	1.4	10.2
[illegible]	annual rate	February	32.66	8.9	4.6
TAX COLLECTIONS					
[illegible]	thous. $	February	169,008	100.5	4.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	253,292		1.9
[illegible]	thous. $	February	142,678	97.8	3.7
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	214,794		0.7
[illegible]	thous. $	February	8,095	62.4	6.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	13,081		5.3
[illegible]	thous. $	February	11,918	134.7	13.6
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	16,936		11.8
[illegible]	thous. $	February	6,317	200.3	16.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	8,421		11.1

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous.	February	402.8p	0.7	1.3
[illegible]	thous.	February	382.4p	0.9	1.0
[illegible]	thous.	February	20.5p	2.4	2.4
[illegible]	percent	February	5.1p	1.9	6.3
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous.	February	316.4p	1.1	1.3
[illegible]	thous.	February	301.5p	1.3	1.1
[illegible]	thous.	February	14.9p	2.9	4.9
[illegible]	percent	February	4.7p	4.1	2.2
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous.	February	32.8p	1.1	0.3
[illegible]	thous.	February	30.7p	1.1	1.0
[illegible]	thous.	February	2.1p	2.4	2.5
[illegible]	percent	February	6.3p	0	5.0
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous.	February	36.0p	0.7	2.9
[illegible]	thous.	February	33.4p	0.7	2.1
[illegible]	thous.	February	2.6p	3.8	10.9
[illegible]	percent	February	7.1p	2.7	7.6
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous.	February	17.7p	0.3	1.4
[illegible]	thous.	February	16.8p	0.3	0.3
[illegible]	thous.	February	0.9p	0	28.6
[illegible]	percent	February	5.2p	4.0	30.0
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
[illegible]	thous.	February	442.3p	0.6	0.1
[illegible]	thous.	February	9.0p	0.6	0.6
[illegible]	thous.	February	4.3p	1.5	23.3
[illegible]	thous.	February	16.2p	0	2.4
[illegible]	thous.	February	4.4p	2.3	2.2
[illegible]	thous.	February	11.8p	0.4	1.3
[illegible]	thous.	February	3.1p	1.7	4.7
[illegible]	thous.	January 11-17²	7.4p	17.8	1.3
[illegible]	thous.	February	24.5p	1.0	2.6
[illegible]	thous.	February	21.2p	0.5	1.2
[illegible]	thous.	February	7.3p	0.7	5.0
[illegible]	thous.	February	2.7p	0	3.9
[illegible]	thous.	February	85.5p	0.2	1.1
[illegible]	thous.	February	17.9p	0.3	3.8
[illegible]	thous.	February	33.8p	0.3	1.2
[illegible]	thous.	February	24.5p	0.2	-0.8
[illegible]	thous.	February	14.9p	-0.3	-5.4
[illegible]	thous.	February	4.9p	0	16.7
[illegible]	thous.	February	3.1p	0	0
[illegible]	thous.	February	1.7p	3.1	3.1
[illegible]	thous.	February	75.9p	0.5	4.1
[illegible]	thous.	February	29.8p	0.5	1.7
[illegible]	thous.	February	10.8p	1.4	0.5
[illegible]	thous.	February	19.1p	0	2.4
[illegible]	thous.	February	46.8p	4.2	2.7
[illegible]	thous.	February	12.8p	1.1	-3.0
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	February	12.72p	1.2	10.7
Average Weekly Hours	hours	February	38.1p	2.8	0.3
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	February	7.60p	4.1	7.2
Average Weekly Hours	hours	February	39.5p	2.6	0.8
[illegible]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	February	9.43p	0	4.7
Average Weekly Hours	hours	February	45.1p	-0.2	0
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	February	5.93p	1.7	7.6
Average Weekly Hours	hours	February	32.6p	-0.6	-1.8
[illegible]					
[illegible]	dollars	February	212.77p	-2.1	16.5
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	February	5.72p	1.9	4.6
Average Weekly Hours	hours	February	33.4p	3.4	5.0
HIRED FARM WORKERS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	January	5.85p	0.3	11.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	January	38.8p	-0.5	16.9

n.c. = not comparable
p = preliminary
¹Series includes agricultural employment during January survey week.
²Agricultural jobs are included in the total job count even though the period differs. Agricultural employment is surveyed only four times a year, in January, April, July, and October. These dates also apply to the field portions of sugar and pineapple jobs.
³Includes some office and supervisory workers.

February, only $1.84 more than in February 1980. That's in contrast to an average increase of $5.00 a year in the latter half of the 1970s.

However, there was considerable disparity between areas. Not unexpectedly, rates rose more in the more desirable hotel locations. On Oahu, room rates declined everywhere but at beachfront hotels, although occupancy rates remained strong—above 80% in all areas. Oahu's good occupancies were the result of a strong eastbound market (predominantly an Oahu market) and a smaller hotel inventory — 1,000 rooms fewer than in February 1980 as some condo units were transferred out of the transient rental pool into the long-term market.

In West Maui, the next most heavily trafficked resort area, occupancy rates declined but were still very high at an average 88.12%. Average room rates were likewise strong, $14.12 higher than one year earlier, but then the average was skewed upward by the opening last April of the Hyatt-Regency Maui, a luxury-class hotel. For the rest of Maui, average occupancy fell from 90.74% to 71.70% and room rates declined $2.86.

On Kauai, occupancies averaged 73.34%, down from 83.66% the year before and room rates declined $3.84. The lowest occupancy rates for any area were found in Hilo—an average 37.1%. By the same token, Hilo also offered the lowest room rates—an average $32.46 — 41% lower than the average for the state. Kona was a nonconformer. Despite an occupancy rate decline from an average 77.47% to 67.18%, room rates rose $3.14.

Construction Costs

Weak materials prices continue to contain overall construction costs. In March, the cost for high-rise construction was only 5.8% higher than a year ago, and for single-family construction it was virtually unchanged.

Most striking was the decline in lumber prices which, after dropping 6% in March, were 16% lower than 1980 peak levels, and lower than at any time since Aug. 1978. The cost to contractors for drywall fell 13.1% in March, the lowest price seen in over 3 years. And the cost of electrical wire in March was 19% below peak levels reached in the first quarter of 1980. The cost of shake roofing has been lower in the first quarter of 1981 than for any three-month period since 1978. And the cost both of asphalt roofing and iron pipe are less than in the middle of last year.

Price declines haven't been true for all construction materials. Concrete, reinforcing steel, glass, and paint prices have all increased, although moderately. In aggregate, materials prices for high-rise type construction advanced only 0.6% between March 1980 and March 1981. And for single-family construction, where lumber is the biggest single material component, there was a 7% decline.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (WEEKLY AVERAGE)	number	February	11,564	-11.5	19.9
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	February	4,653	-23.8	-15.0
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	February	345	-26.1	-21.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	February	4,757	-31.3	39.2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
[illegible]					
[illegible]	no. persons	February	71,420	0	1.8
[illegible]	no. cases	4th Qtr. 1980	12,454	-6.5	-9.5
Medical	no. patients	February	52,441	0	-4.5
Food Stamps	no. persons	February	n.a.		
PAYMENTS					
[illegible]	thous. $	February	9,494	0.5	3.8
[illegible]	thous. $	4th Qtr. 1980	5,006	14.9	9.6
Medical	thous. $	February	10,014	-4.1	0.7
Food Stamps	thous. $	February	n.a.		

¹Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	1,056,900p		n.c.
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	965,000 r		n.c.
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	762,874 r		n.c.
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	70,991 r		n.c.
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,053 r		n.c.
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,082 r		n.c.
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	903,605p		n.c.
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	61,019p		5.4*
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	48,813p		8.7*
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	12,206p		-5.8*
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	64,023p		-0.8*
[illegible]	number	12 mo. total ending March '80	6,107		-2.5
PERSONAL INCOME					
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	9,421	3.5	11.4
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	7,215	2.3	9.2
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	395	6.2	9.4
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	520	-7.5	0.8
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	340	1.5	13.0
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	852	3.3	7.6
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	612	4.4	19.8
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	687	1.5	7.8
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	1,498	3.0	12.5
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	224	0.4	-1.8
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	642	8.3	10.9
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	638	1.8	8.9
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	807	1.3	5.4
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	1,381	2.8	18.3
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1980	825	16.2	21.1
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
[illegible]	dollars	1979	9,223		9.3
[illegible]					
[illegible]	dollars	1978	8,806		10.6
Maui County	dollars	1978	7,676		10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1978	6,687		9.2
Kauai County	dollars	1978	7,044		10.0

p = preliminary
r = revised
n.c. = not comparable
*Compared to July 1, 1979
**Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
¹These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.
²Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
[illegible]	1967=100	January	136.9	-0.4	1.6
[illegible]	bil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	2,730.6 r	3.5	9.4
[illegible]	bil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	1,485.6 r	0.9	-0.3
[illegible]	bil. $	February	2,313.7	0.6	10.9
[illegible]	bil. $	February	86,622	1.1	9.8
[illegible]	1967=100	February	150.8e	-0.5	-1.2
BANKING AND CREDIT					
[illegible]	bil. $	January	42,746.3	0.3	21.7
[illegible]	annual rate	January	161.3	7.0	28.4
[illegible]	bil. $	February	930.3	0.7	6.4
[illegible]	percent	March	18.05	-7.1	-1.4
[illegible]	mil. $	December	306,474	0.5	1.0
CONSTRUCTION					
[illegible]	bil. $	February	252.5	-3.6	1.5
[illegible]	1967=100	November	279.1	1.4	5.0
[illegible]	1967=100	November	282.1	0.7	9.7
EMPLOYMENT					
[illegible]	thous.	February	97,927	0.2	0.1
[illegible]	thous.	February	7,754	-1.2	20.1
[illegible]	percent	February	7.3	-1.4	17.7
PRICES					
[illegible]	1967=100	February	263.5	1.1	11.4
[illegible]	1967=100	February	263.2	1.0	11.3
[illegible]					
Finished Goods	1967=100	February	261.9	0.8	10.4
[illegible]	1967=100	February	286.9	1.2	10.3

e = estimated
r = revised
p = preliminary
*Seasonally adjusted
**Seasonally adjusted annual rate
¹Excludes one indicator series for which data are not yet available

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Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *April, 1981*

6/10/81

Hawaii in 1980—A Recap

In 1980 Hawaii's economy declined somewhat from 1979 levels. Most of the income-generating sectors of the economy had negative results after adjusting for inflation. The big exception was sugar which brightened an otherwise lackluster year.

Personal income figures confirm the flat year experienced by the economy. Preliminary figures show an increase of 11.9 percent over 1979, a gain virtually wiped out by the 11.7 percent climb in the Honolulu Consumer Price Index in 1980. Total personal income components for the fourth quarter have not yet been released, but based on the first three quarters, the picture for the year would have been much worse had it not been for big increases in dividends, interest, and rent, and in transfer payments less unemployment insurance benefits. Wages and salaries and proprietors' income combined, the heart of total personal income, rose only 9 percent.

The biggest setback to the Hawaiian economy last year was in tourism where arrivals fell below the previous year's total for the first time in 31 years. Arrivals last year totaled 3,925,305, down 0.9 percent from 1979. The softening of the Mainland market resulted in a 3.3 percent drop in the westbound flow of traffic which an 8.2 percent increase in eastbound arrivals couldn't overcome. The Mainland recession and steeply higher air fares caused a general slowdown in travel nationally, especially for long trips such as to Hawaii. Organized group travel to Hawaii was down 18.8 percent last year, which was partly countered by a 23.6 percent gain in the numbers attending meetings and conventions in Hawaii.

The Neighbor Islands were hardest hit with each island recording appreciably fewer visitors than in 1979. Their greater dependence on westbound visitors and higher interisland air fares were the two factors largely responsible. Big Island arrivals nose-dived 11.6 percent following a 5.6 percent decline in 1979. Kauai saw its arrivals drop 5.3 percent, while Maui County was least affected with a 2.9 percent decrease.

Hotel occupancy rates dropped in all counties, with fewer visitors and more hotel rooms. The visitor plant increased by 320 units (5.4 percent) on the Big Island, 600 units (14.6 percent) on Kauai, 913 units (9.5 percent) in Maui County, and 2,085 (6.5 percent) on Oahu.

Sugar, the bright spot on Hawaii's economic scene in 1980, enjoyed a good market. Raw sugar prices climbed steadily and stayed on a high plateau for most of the year as world production fell below consumption for the first time in six years. The industry reported gross revenues of $631 million, including $27 million from sales of molasses. Sugar prices on the New York spot market ranged from a low of 17.51 cents a pound on January 3 to a high of 44.71 cents a pound on November 5. Hawaii's plantations received an average of approximately 29.5 cents a pound for their sugar compared with 14.6 cents in 1979. The average price for molasses was a record $86 a ton, up from $70 in 1979. Although revenues rose handsomely, the cost of production also rose steeply to $379 a ton, compared with $297 a ton in 1979.

Hawaii production was down slightly—the 1980 harvest declined 3.4 percent to 1,023,232 tons of raw sugar. Severe winter storms early in the year delayed start-up of harvesting, and several plantations were not able to bring in their entire crop before the end of the year.

Construction showed a mixed picture last year, but the total value of completed projects excluding inflation is expected to come in a few percentage points ahead of 1979. Final figures will not be available for several months. Single-family home construction and public works contracts were down sharply in all counties, but numerous condominium, hotel, and other commercial and industrial projects cushioned the industry. Construction cost increases averaging 9.8 percent were held in check by a soft industry both locally and nationally. We estimate that the value of construction put in place will be over $1.5 billion compared with $1.3 billion in 1979.

Military spending in Hawaii totaled $1.34 billion in 1980, up 7.8 percent over 1979, but a loss in real terms after discounting for inflation.

The pineapple industry continued to operate profitably, but there were no real gains in 1980. The strongest foreign competition in almost a decade kept the lid on prices even though the cost of production went up significantly in 1980 for the state's producers. We estimate that total revenues for the industry reached $213 million, up from $208 million in 1979. Fresh pineapple shipments reached 200 million pounds for the first time.

Receipts for diversified agriculture rose approximately 10 percent to some $169 million in 1980, paced by a 23.1 percent gain for macadamia nut receipts, which reached $20.7 million. Receipts were also significantly higher for anthuriums, potted foliage, hogs, and broilers.

In spite of the generally mediocre year the employment picture was good. The total number of jobs in the state grew by almost 10,000 to 444,350 last year for a 2.3 percent gain. The civilian labor force grew by a scant thousand, pushing the rate of unemployment to a low 5 percent for the state last year.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS[1]	number	February	312,861p	1.4	2.4
	number	Jan.-Feb.	621,508p	......	−3.2
Westbound	number	February	247,140p	5.4	−1.6
	number	Jan.-Feb.	481,594p	......	−3.9
Eastbound	number	February	65,721p	−11.4	21.1
	number	Jan.-Feb.	139,914p	......	−0.5
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	February	97,973p	12.6	1.9
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	no. of days	February	11.1	−3.5	0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	January	21,921	......	−31.7
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	February	62,044p	16.3	−10.7
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	February	118,102p	0.5	−1.5
	number	Jan.-Feb.	235,577p	......	−0.2
Hawaii	number	February	59,817p	13.1	−14.2
	number	Jan.-Feb.	112,712p	......	−18.0
Kauai	number	February	61,190p	12.8	−6.5
	number	Jan.-Feb.	115,459p	......	−6.6
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	February	56,769	1.9	4.7
Oahu	number	February	33,967	−0.6	−1.1
Waikiki	number	February	29,473	−2.7	−3.2
Maui (includes 10 on Lanai)	number	February	10,724	7.6	17.3
Molokai	number	February	635	13.8	14.0
Hawaii	number	February	6,705	6.4	13.9
Kauai	number	February	4,738	0.7	9.6
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	January	77.7	20.8	−2.3
Oahu	percent	February	84.5	19.2	1.7
Maui	percent	February	81.5	30.2	−8.0
Hawaii	percent	February	61.0	26.0	−8.5
Kauai	percent	February	66.6	9.0	−14.6
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	4th Qtr.	337.0	−1.7	8.4
Military Payroll	mil. $	4th Qtr.	144.6	9.8	10.0
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	4th Qtr.	111.8	−1.6	20.5
Local Purchases	mil. $	4th Qtr.	80.6	−17.2	−7.0
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-Feb. 28	40,937	......	45.0
N.Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$ ton	February	524.95	−11.2	5.1
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Aug. '80	126.5	......	11.3
FRESH	thous. lbs	February	16,292	−6.3	1.8
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised): All items	1967=100	February[3]	243.5	2.7	10.0
All Urban Consumers: All items	1967=100	February[3]	243.3	3.0	10.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	February	514.2	−9.3	−1.4
GAS SALES	thous. therms	February	4,403	2.1	−6.5
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	February	716.8	0.2	3.6

p=preliminary.

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to December 1980.*

U. I.

The inordinately large drop in unemployment insurance benefits of 31.3% in February when the weekly average of numbers of persons collecting dropped considerably less (11.5%) is a reflection of two things—first of all the shorter month, and secondly the discontinuance on Jan. 24 of the extended benefits program. The extended benefits program provides up to 13 weeks of benefits beyond the regular 26-week program and is triggered on and off based on unemployment rate levels of the insured unemployed.

Hotel Occupancies

In February, usually Hawaii's best occupancy rate month, hotel occupancy statewide averaged 77.7%. While the February rate was a vast improvement over January's 64.3%, it fell short of February 1980's 79.5%, and *far* short of the 90% levels typical for February, at least in the past. However, with the downturn in tourism last year and an expansion of 4,000 rooms in the hotel inventory, occupancies have plunged to their lowest levels in 10 years.

Prices have weakened along with the softness in the industry. Last year, the excess inventory resulted in the smallest increase in room rates since 1974. According to statistics furnished by Pannell, Kerr, & Forster, the average room rate for Hawaii hotels was $55.43 in

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	Aug. '80	157.0	28.5	70.4
	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. '80	1,069.0	......	23.6
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Dec. '80	736,382	......	25.1
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	28,294	......	−26.9
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec. '80	214,967	......	99.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	9,825	......	−26.0
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	7,042	......	−50.0
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Dec. '80	3,974	......	−33.4
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Feb.	182	......	−41.7
Maui County	number	Jan.-Dec. '80	806	......	−20.2
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Feb.	184	......	−12.4
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Feb.	68	......	0
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Dec. '80	6,677	......	35.2
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Feb.	159	......	−54.9
Maui County	number	Jan.-Dec. '80	1,802	......	64.1
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Feb.	24	......	−70.4
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Feb.	4	......	−97.5
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Dec. '80	480,705	......	65.6
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	46,111	......	24.6
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec. '80	38,591	......	0
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	38,489	......	64.8
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	3,508	......	−76.1
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	109,046	......	160.6
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	20,662	......	78.9
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	74,177	......	274.2
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	14,206	......	35.7
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	97,009	......	182.2
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	334	......	−73.0
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	4,574	......	−16.8
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	7,129	......	870.1
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	March	288.4	0.3	0.7
HIGH RISE	1967=100	March	304.4	1.9	5.8
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	August 1980	1,857.0	28.4	43.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	12,838.5	......	13.0
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	August 1980	66.6	24.4	56.8
	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	433.0	......	17.9
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	August 1980	10.5	10.3	26.1
	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	84.6	......	−18.3
RETAILING	mil. $	August 1980	592.8	28.2	54.4
	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	4,316.5	......	13.9
WHOLESALING	mil. $	August 1980	452.0	23.3	6.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	3,158.6	......	−1.0
SERVICES	mil. $	August 1980	362.3	23.4	58.1
	mil. $	Jan.-Aug. 1980	2,567.1	......	15.8
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	January	3,107	19.1	−17.6

Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *May, 1981*

Job Situation in Hawaii

Recently we saw a sign in a hardware store out on North King Street which read, "End unemployment. Go to work." As economists, we know that among the unemployed of the country there are several million people who still have the puritan work ethic and who simply cannot find a job. But as long-time students of the labor market, we also know that there are very large numbers of people who, if they were imbued with a little of the old puritan work ethic, could either find a job or make a job for themselves.

Whether the hardware store's comment was inspired by President Reagan or not, the President did start a national dialogue when he observed that he couldn't understand why people complain about jobs when thousands are listed in the newspapers, like the 45 pages of help wanted ads he saw in a Sunday *New York Times.* One response has been that advertised jobs are mainly for those already in the labor market who are looking for advancement to higher-rated positions, and that few openings are available for those with little experience—youth, for example.

Reports from the Bureau of Labor Statistics have regularly shown over the past decade that nationally youth indeed have had difficulty in finding employment, and their rate of unemployment has been much higher than for the labor force as a whole, and much worse for minority youth.

However, the situation has been different in Hawaii, where we enjoyed a close to full employment level last year when the unemployment rate dropped to a ten-year low of 5 percent, compared to the national rate of 7.4 percent.

Unemployment statistics by age groups are not available for Hawaii, but the youth unemployment rate locally is apparently much lower than the national average. The national unemployment rate for youth was 19 percent in January, while the rate for black and other minority youth was 36.5 percent. "Youth Employment in Hawaii: A Policy Document," by the State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment put the unemployment rate for those 16 to 24 in 1976 at 18.5 percent, and for teenagers 16 to 19 in 1975 at 26.5 percent. These high rates were during the two years of highest overall unemployment in Hawaii since the record 11 percent in 1949 and 9.4 percent in 1950. The rate in 1975 was 8.3 percent, and in 1976, 9.8 percent. But the rate since 1976 has dropped steadily to the 5 percent of 1980. This was accomplished by the strong state economy which created 57,000 new jobs in the past four years, mainly in the visitor and other service sectors. The CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) programs also had a lot to do with training and placing people in jobs. Since this program was initiated in late 1974, 23,900 completed training programs for private sector employment, and an estimated 60 percent of them were placed in jobs, according to State Manpower Commission figures. In addition, thousands of others were trained in the CETA public sector programs, and most of them held jobs in government until this part of the program was terminated this year. Many of the new jobs created in the latter 1970s and the CETA job training were for those with relatively low levels of skills, the reason why so many people, including inexperienced youth, were able to find jobs in recent years. This would lead us to believe that youth unemployment, which was at 18.5 percent in 1976, has declined markedly together with the overall rate.

In checking with most of Honolulu's private employment agencies, we found that most of them estimated that 10 percent of their job listings were for entry-level jobs requiring minimal skills and little experience. The high was 75 percent for an agency which specializes in recruiting people for entry-level jobs. Another agency estimated that 70 percent of its listings were of the entry-level category, and a couple more listed 40 to 45 percent entry-level jobs. Most of the agencies said that there was a great demand for entry-level workers, and that they had no problem placing applicants. Some said that the right attitude about work, neatness, and appearance were deemed more important than the minimal skills for entry-level work because many companies feel people with these qualities can be readily trained.

Within the next 12 months, new hotels will be opening on the Big Island, Maui, and Kauai. Many jobs will be available at the entry level as well as at various levels of skills. The problem here will be lack of available manpower to fill all of the jobs that will open up at the hotels and other businesses that service these hotels. The labor force in Hawaii is more mobile that it was before World War II, but the problems today are housing and transportation. Lack of employee housing in the vicinity has been a big problem for hotels at Kaanapali which have manpower shortages continually. This could be a problem also for the new hotels being built in South Kohala and in Poipu, Kauai. Commuting long distances to work is time-consuming and costly, making the jobs less attractive. Some are just not interested in minimum-wage jobs.

So, in Hawaii, it appears that there are entry-level jobs available now, and there will be more coming up. Difficulties in filling them may include such factors as transportation, housing, and low pay scales, but nonetheless a dose of the old puritan work ethic could go a long way toward getting the unemployed into vacant jobs.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	March	333,068p	6.5	−8.2
	number	Jan.-Mar.	954,576p	......	−5.0
Westbound	number	March	254,188p	2.9	−12.4
	number	Jan.-Mar.	735,782p	......	−7.0
Eastbound	number	March	78,880p	20.0	8.5
	number	Jan.-Mar.	218,794p	......	2.6
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	March	88,325p	−9.7	−8.9
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	March	10.7	−3.6	3.9
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	Jan.-Feb.	14,833	......	−16.7
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	March	61,392p	−1.1	−17.6
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	March	116,864p	−1.0	−7.9
	number	Jan.-Mar.	352,441p	......	−2.9
Hawaii	number	March	53,750p	−10.1	−24.1
	number	Jan.-Mar.	166,462p	......	−20.1
Kauai	number	March	59,326p	−3.0	−16.3
	number	Jan.-Mar.	174,785p	......	−10.2
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	February	56,769	1.9	4.7
Oahu	number	February	33,967	−0.6	−1.1
Waikiki	number	February	29,473	−2.7	−3.2
Maui (includes 10 on Lanai)	number	February	10,724	7.6	17.3
Molokai	number	February	635	13.8	14.0
Hawaii	number	February	6,705	6.4	13.9
Kauai	number	February	4,738	0.7	9.6
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	March	71.1	−8.5	−8.7
Oahu	percent	March	76.6	−9.3	−3.6
Maui	percent	March	72.8	−10.7	−14.8
Hawaii	percent	March	53.5	−12.3	−14.4
Kauai	percent	March	69.4	4.2	−12.7
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	4th Qtr.	337.0	−1.7	8.4
Military Payroll	mil. $	4th Qtr.	144.6	9.8	10.0
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	4th Qtr.	111.8	−1.6	20.5
Local Purchases	mil. $	4th Qtr.	80.6	−17.2	−7.0
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-Mar. 28	118,277	......	72.6
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	March	477.40	−9.1	12.6
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	178.3	......	13.9
FRESH	thous. lbs.	March	19,061	17.0	5.3
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967=100	February[3]	243.5	2.7	10.0
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967=100	February[3]	243.3	3.0	10.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	March	558.5	8.6	1.0
GAS SALES	thous. therms	March	4,220	−4.2	−7.6
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	March	717.3	0.1	3.3

p=preliminary.

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to December 1980.*

Deposit Turnover

Turnover of demand deposits, the volume of check writing relative to average account size, jumped 15.5% in March. The volume of check writing is normally bigger in March than in February, primarily because it's a longer month. (It's also the time when car registrations are due and with April 15th around the corner, a time when taxes are being paid.) Total debits for the month increased 14.8% but when expressed on a per day basis the increase shrinks to 3.6%. If there had been proportionately as large an increase in checking account size (demand deposits) as there was in the dollar volume of checks written, then the turnover rate wouldn't have changed. But instead there was a drop of 0.6% in demand deposits reflective of the general trending downward this year of demand deposits as many customers move to convert from regular checking accounts to NOW accounts — interest-bearing checking accounts. NOW accounts are presently being classified as time rather than demand deposits, hence the drop in demand deposits.

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	November 1980	135.6	24.4	16.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	1,453.5	......	18.6
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Dec. 1980	736,382	......	25.1
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	34,642	......	−32.8
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec. 1980	214,967	......	99.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	13,423	......	−25.6
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	12,816	......	−34.2
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Dec. 1980	3,974	......	−33.4
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Mar.	226	......	−52.7
Maui County	number	Jan.-Dec. 1980	806	......	−20.2
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Mar.	269	......	−14.6
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Mar.	101	......	4.1
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Dec. 1980	6,677	......	35.2
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Mar.	159	......	−61.4
Maui County	number	Jan.-Dec. 1980	1,802	......	64.1
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Mar.	24	......	−71.1
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Mar.	82	......	−65.0
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Dec. 1980	480,705	......	65.6
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	58,554	......	1.4
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec. 1980	38,591	......	0
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	40,421	......	63.5
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	4,332	......	−70.9
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	116,766	......	129.3
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	24,769	......	62.5
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	77,013	......	232.1
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	14,984	......	19.9
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	103,499	......	146.1
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	369	......	−85.4
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	4,885	......	−11.7
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	8,012	......	892.5
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	April	285.8	−1.0	1.9
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	April	304.1	−0.2	6.6
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	November 1980	1,622.6	12.9	21.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	17,560.9	......	11.2
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	November 1980	48.8	17.9	27.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	576.7	......	10.0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	November 1980	9.4	−43.0	7.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	126.8	......	−9.0
RETAILING	mil. $	November 1980	560.2	14.0	23.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	5,902.1	......	12.0
WHOLESALING	mil. $	November 1980	444.0	19.4	5.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	4,364.8	......	−2.6
SERVICES	mil. $	November 1980	283.7	9.4	23.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	3,478.3	......	15.8
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	February	3,134p	0.9	3.8

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Construction Costs

A follow-up note to last month's comments concerning the weakness of construction materials: Lumber prices, after dropping 6.2% in March, fell another notch in April — down 4.9%. They are now 20% below what they were at this time last year.

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finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	March 31	4,318.8	0.5	6.7
Honolulu County	mil. $	March 31	3,519.0	0.2	6.0
Maui County	mil. $	March 31	284.7	2.0	6.0
Hawaii County	mil. $	March 31	357.0	1.5	12.9
Kauai County	mil. $	March 31	158.1	2.2	12.2
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	March 31	1,183.4	1.2	−6.7
Honolulu County	mil. $	March 31	996.7	1.4	−5.6
Maui County	mil. $	March 31	76.9	0.8	−16.2
Hawaii County	mil. $	March 31	79.6	−0.7	−7.5
Kauai County	mil. $	March 31	30.2	−1.0	−13.2
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	March	7,793.5	14.8	11.1
Honolulu County	mil. $	March	7,187.5	15.4	11.9
Maui County	mil. $	March	258.3	2.3	0.8
Hawaii County	mil. $	March	253.6	10.6	4.8
Kauai County	mil. $	March	94.1	15.9	0.4
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	March	79.49	15.5	19.3
Honolulu County	annual rate	March	87.14	15.9	19.1
Maui County	annual rate	March	40.47	5.1	17.5
Hawaii County	annual rate	March	38.12	12.7	13.3
Kauai County	annual rate	March	37.19	13.9	12.9
TAX COLLECTIONS					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	March	119,275	−29.4	10.0
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	372,567	......	4.4
Honolulu County	thous. $	March	102,047	−28.5	10.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	316,841	......	3.6
Maui County	thous. $	March	7,949	−1.8	40.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	21,030	......	16.4
Hawaii County	thous. $	March	7,381	−38.1	−5.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	24,377	......	5.8
Kauai County	thous. $	March	1,897	−70.0	−19.6
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	10,319	......	3.8

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	March	405.4p	0.6	0.8
Employment	thous.	March	383.9p	0.4	0.2
Unemployment	thous.	March	21.5p	5.1	12.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	March	5.3p	3.9	10.4
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	March	318.7p	0.7	0.9
Employment	thous.	March	302.9p	0.4	0.4
Unemployment	thous.	March	15.8p	6.0	10.5
Unemployment Rate	percent	March	5.0p	6.4	11.1
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	March	33.2p	1.2	0
Employment	thous.	March	31.3p	1.8	−0.8
Unemployment	thous.	March	2.0p	−4.9	14.7
Unemployment Rate	percent	March	5.9p	−6.3	18.0
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	March	36.0p	0	1.4
Employment	thous.	March	33.4p	−0.1	0.8
Unemployment	thous.	March	2.7p	5.9	8.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	March	7.5p	5.6	7.1
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	March	17.5p	−0.8	−1.1
Employment	thous.	March	16.5p	−1.8	−2.7
Unemployment	thous.	March	1.1p	16.7	31.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	March	5.9p	13.5	37.2
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS-STATE[1]	thous.	March	444.5p	0.5	−0.6
SUGAR (mill and field)[1]	thous.	March	8.9p	−1.7	1.7
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)[1]	thous.	March	4.1p	24.2	−18.8
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	March	15.9p	−1.9	−1.6
Durable Goods	thous.	March	4.3p	−2.3	−4.4
Non-Durable Goods	thous.	March	11.6p	−2.1	−0.4
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	March	3.1p	0	−6.2
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE[1] (excluding sugar and pineapple, but including agricultural self-employed)	thous.	January 11-17[2]	7.4	0	−1.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	March	24.5p	0.2	−2.2
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	March	20.9p	−1.2	−2.1
COMMUNICATION	thous.	March	7.3p	0.7	4.3
UTILITIES	thous.	March	2.7p	0	3.9
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	March	85.9p	0.5	−0.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	March	17.8p	−0.6	−4.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	March	34.3p	1.0	2.5
HOTEL SERVICES-STATE	thous.	March	24.7p	0.8	−1.4
Honolulu County	thous.	March	14.8p	−0.3	−6.9
Maui County	thous.	March	5.1p	4.1	18.6
Hawaii County	thous.	March	3.1p	0	0
Kauai County	thous.	March	1.7p	0	3.1
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	March	75.5p	−0.7	2.9
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	March	29.9p	0.2	0.8
Civilian Agencies	thous.	March	10.8p	0	−1.4
Defense Department	thous.	March	19.1p	0.3	2.1
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	March	48.0p	2.7	−1.6
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	March	12.7p	−0.8	−6.6
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	March	13.06p	2.7	11.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	March	39.3p	3.1	2.6
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	March	7.56p	−0.5	7.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	March	39.9p	1.0	6.7
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	March	9.60p	1.8	6.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	March	42.8p	−5.1	−5.3
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	March	5.94p	0.2	7.2
Average Weekly Hours	hours	March	32.6p	0	−1.5
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	March	222.19p	4.4	16.9
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	March	5.67p	−0.9	3.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	March	32.5p	−2.7	9.1
HIRED FARM WORKERS[3]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	January	5.85	0.3	11.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	January	38.8	−0.5	16.9

p=*preliminary*

[1] *Series includes agricultural employment during January survey week.*

[2] *Agricultural jobs are included in the total job count even though the period differs. Agricultural employment is surveyed only four times a year, in January, April, July, and October. These dates also apply to the field portions of sugar and pineapple jobs.*

[3] *Includes some office and supervisory workers.*

Construction Activity

Building permit figures this year signal further wind down of the private building sector as the setback in tourism and high interest rates take their toll. Not counting Maui County for which 1981 figures aren't yet available, authorizations for single-family home construction dropped 33% in the first quarter relative to first quarter 1979, mirroring the 33% decline recorded for all of last year. Condo (multi-family) construction which continued strong last year, increasing 35% in the numbers of units authorized, has begun to show the ill effects of the economy with 64% fewer units authorized in the first quarter of 1981 compared to the year-earlier period. Even non-residential construction—of hotels, office buildings, etc.—which went a long way in shoring up the industry last year, increasing 65.6% in dollar terms, slowed dramatically this year. The first quarter reflected essentially no growth, a gain of 6.2%, about even with inflation, although the picture between counties was quite varied. Oahu was almost flat. Hawaii forged ahead 63.5%, boosted by a $36 mil. permit for a hotel to be built at the Mauna Lani Resort in South Kohala. Kauai, on the other hand, plunged 70.9% compared to an inflated first quarter last year that contained a permit for Amfac's Waiohai Hotel at Poipu.

While private construction is on the wane, the public sector has taken an about face to more than fill the void. Through April, the dollar volume of government contracts was 129.3 % ahead of the year-earlier period. State projects have experienced the biggest gain which can be traced to several large projects: 1) $29.1 mil. for the H-1 interchange at Puuloa, 2) $27.7 mil. for a new State Judiciary Complex at Alakea and Hotel streets, and 3) $5.7 mil. for a new runway at Lihue Airport.

* * * * * * * *

Per Capita Income

Dismal news for Hawaii residents: According to a report recently released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Hawaii's per capita personal income grew less over the past decade than anywhere else in the nation. The increase for Hawaii was 112.8%, 21% below the average increase nationally of 142.9%. In 1970 Hawaii's per capita income exceeded the U.S. average by 18%. Over the ensuing decade, Hawaii's lead was eroded to the point that in 1980 it stood only 3% ahead of the average nationally.

Particularly disheartening about the news for Hawaii is that 10 years ago an 18% higher per capita income went a long way to make up for Hawaii's 20% higher cost of living, but in 1980, with costs here still 20% higher, 3% higher per capita income means 17% less buying power for Hawaii residents than for Mainlanders.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	March	11,197	−3.2	13.9
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	March	5,823	25.1	−1.8
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	March	405	17.4	0.7
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	March	4,912	3.3	40.0
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no./persons	March	71,786	0.5	1.5
Services	no./cases	1st Qtr. 1981	12,829	3.0	−1.9
Medical	no./patients	March	53,988	2.9	4.5
Food Stamps	no./persons	March	103,431	0.8	0.8
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	March	9,536	0.4	3.7
Services	thous. $	1st Qtr. 1981	5,135	2.6	26.2
Medical	thous. $	March	10,867	8.5	10.5
Food Stamps	thous. $	March	6,030	1.0	18.9

[1] *Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	1,056,900p	......	n.c.
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	965,000 r	......	n.c.
C & C of Honolulu	number	April 1, 1980	762,874 r	......	n.c.
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	70,991 r	......	n.c.
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,053 r	......	n.c.
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,082 r	......	n.c.
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	903,605p	......	n.c.
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019p	......	5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1, 1980	48,813p	......	8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1, 1980	12,206p	......	−5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1, 1980	64,023p	......	−0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total ending April '81	6,212	......	1.7
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	9,849	3.9	13.1
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	7,559	4.4	11.1
Manufacturing	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	445	5.7	16.5
Construction & Mining	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	615	22.3	14.5
Wholesale	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	332	0.3	4.7
Retail	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	874	0.1	7.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	625	8.5	13.4
Trans., Comm., & Util.	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	738	5.6	12.2
Services	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	1,486	−1.4	7.5
Farm & Other	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	252	2.0	4.6
Federal Civilian	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	653	2.7	7.9
Federal Military	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	709	11.1	19.2
State & Local	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	829	2.5	15.1
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	1,423	2.4	16.4
Transfer Payments (1,315) minus Personal Contributions For Social Ins. (448)	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	867	2.2	26.6
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1980	9,787	......	6.1
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1979	9,573	......	9.5
Maui County	dollars	1978	7,676	......	10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1978	6,687	......	9.2
Kauai County	dollars	1978	7,044	......	10.0

p=*preliminary*
r=*revised*
n.c.=*not comparable*

**Compared to July 1, 1979.*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS*[1]	1967=100	February	135.2	−0.7	0.8
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	2,826.8	3.5	9.9
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	1,509.2	1.6	0.5
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	March	2,334.9	0.8	11.1
RETAIL SALES*	bil. $	March	86,943	0.1	12.0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967=100	March	151.7p	0.4	−0.3
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	March	45,211.3	4.1	24.7
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	March	176.9	4.9	36.4
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	March	929.0e	−0.1	5.9
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	April	17.15	−5.0	−13.3
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	January	307,343	0.3	0.3
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	February	252.5	−3.6	1.5
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967=100	November 1980	279.1	1.4	5.0
Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs	1967=100	November 1980	282.1	0.7	9.7
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	March	98,412	0.5	0.8
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	March	7,764	0.1	18.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	March	7.3	0	15.9
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967=100	March	265.2	0.6	10.5
All Urban Consumers	1967=100	March	265.1	0.7	10.6
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967=100	March	265.2	1.3	10.5
All Commodities	1967=100	March	289.6	0.9	10.6

e=*estimated.* **Seasonally adjusted.*
r=*revised.* ***Seasonally adjusted annual rate.*
p=*preliminary.*

[1] *Excludes one indicator series for which data are not yet available.*

First Hawaiian Bank
Established 1858
Member FDIC

Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *June, 1981*

Public Sector Compensation

The furor that has erupted since the failure of the Legislature to adjust salaries of top State executives has brought to the surface a difficult problem that has been brewing for a decade. The ferment has come to a head now because many subordinates are making more than their superiors, and the situation is getting out of hand. It was unfortunate that the Legislature ran out of time to find a solution. Even a band-aid solution would have been preferable to buy time for a more comprehensive overhaul of the public compensation issue. What is needed is a major review of both the State and county systems.

The 1970 Legislature passed the public employee collective bargaining law, implementing a mandate of the 1968 Constitutional Convention. Thirteen separate bargaining units were established for State and county employees, the first contracts were negotiated in 1972, and the Legislature funded the pay raises agreed upon in initial collective bargaining, effective in 1973. Even before the two-step pay increases that had been negotiated became fully effective, City Council leaders sounded the alarm that the annual increments provided by the civil service law on top of the negotiated increases would cause the City to be faced with "insurmountable fiscal problems in the very near future." The State's chief labor negotiator at the time, the late Jack Reynolds, was quoted: "Hawaii will need a hefty tax increase or face bankruptcy if it doesn't change the system of salary increases by both collective bargaining and statutory increments." Reynolds' warning was heeded, and the Legislature decided that effective July 1976 public employees would not get annual increments in fiscal years when they received negotiated wage increases.

However, the progression of wage increases that were negotiated confirmed the worst fears of public officials. As early as 1975, a study done at the request of the Legislature showed that six employees of two State departments had higher salaries than the directors of those departments. The Legislature adjusted the salaries of the executives exempted from collective bargaining, and the top public salary—that of the governor—went from $42,000 to $50,000, effective January 1, 1976. All other exempted executive salaries are scaled down from that of the governor's. Department heads are frozen at $42,500, their first deputies at $40,000, and second deputies and other similar level executives at $38,000. By July 1 of this year, three in the State's highest bargaining unit will be paid more than the department director, and ten will be over the second deputy's salary. A year from July 1, all 13 will be making more than the director if no adjustments are made for exempt executives. On the other hand, 33 exempt executives hit the $38,000 ceiling in 1980; the number will increase to 65 by July 1, and if nothing is done about adjustments, there will be 114 exempt executives stuck at the $38,000 ceiling by July 1, 1982.

Similarly, in the Department of Education, 15 subordinates will be making more than their bosses when school begins in September. In fact, all of them will be making more than the Superintendent of Education, who has been frozen at $42,500. Six principals at the highest rating will pass $43,000 in September and a year later, go to $47,353. And nine administrators at DOE headquarters who are in the bargaining unit will pass $46,000 in September, and go beyond $50,000 a year hence. But other education officers in the civil service who are exempted from collective bargaining are frozen at $38,000 even though they outrank principals and bargaining unit administrators.

In the University of Hawaii system, there are 150 executive level positions outside the bargaining unit. They are divided into two classifications—executive and administrative-managerial—with each having ten pay levels. Department heads make 95 percent of the university president's salary, or $42,750. In the executive classification, the top increment of the first step is $41,172, and the top for the remaining nine steps is $42,750—indicating the degree of compression resulting from five years of frozen salaries. Meanwhile, lower-ranked personnel with much less administrative responsibility are getting annual raises through collective bargaining that have put some above the $50,000 level.

Public discussions have been very political, based on opinions on the merits of the governor's and cabinet members' salary level. The fact is that there are many career public administrators in top management positions who are outside collective bargaining, and they are being penalized unfairly.

Some of the administrators who are included in collective bargaining will be in the $50,000 area in the present contract. If they win 10 percent annual increases in a two-year contract in the next bargaining session, their salaries could be beyond $60,000 in 1984. It is this kind of geometric increase applied across the board, not only to the $1,000-a-month man but to the high-paid levels as well, that has left the pay of exempt executives trailing their subordinates. The Legislature approves the negotiated increases without much question, but is reluctant to grant elected officials a fair adjustment.

Compensating all public employees fairly is a very difficult problem compounded by the fact that part negotiates its increases and the remainder depends totally on the will of a legislative body. After ten years of public collective bargaining in Hawaii, inequities in government compensation have become intolerable. The Governor's Committee on Executive Salaries tried at the last session of the Legislature to get some of the most glaring inequities corrected, but its recommendations went unheeded. Let us hope that its key recommendation—that there be established by law a standing, ongoing statewide Compensation Review Commission to examine all aspects of the compensation of public officials and government employees—will be taken seriously by the next session of the Legislature.

First Hawaiian Bank

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	April	307,541p	−7.7	−0.3
	number	Jan.-Apr.	1,262,117p	......	−3.9
Westbound	number	April	234,246p	−7.8	−0.3
	number	Jan.-Apr.	970,028p	......	−5.5
Eastbound	number	April	73,295p	−7.1	0.6
	number	Jan.-Apr.	292,089p	......	1.8
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	April	77,059p	−12.8	−3.6
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	April	9.9	−7.5	−2.9
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	March	18,373	23.9	−11.8
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	April	55,138p	−10.2	−26.4
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	April	104,475p	−10.6	−0.4
	number	Jan.-Apr.	456,916p	......	−2.1
Hawaii	number	April	47,853p	−11.0	−20.5
	number	Jan.-Apr.	214,315p	......	−20.2
Kauai	number	April	58,237p	−1.8	−5.7
	number	Jan.-Apr.	233,022p	......	−9.1
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	February	56,769	1.9	4.7
Oahu	number	February	33,967	−0.6	−1.1
Waikiki	number	February	29,473	−2.7	−3.2
Maui (includes 10 on Lanai)	number	February	10,724	7.6	17.3
Molokai	number	February	635	13.8	14.0
Hawaii	number	February	6,705	6.4	13.9
Kauai	number	February	4,738	0.7	9.6
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	April	63.1	−11.3	−9.3
Oahu	percent	April	70.0	−8.6	−3.7
Maui	percent	April	59.6	−18.1	−17.0
Hawaii	percent	April	45.8	−14.4	−15.8
Kauai	percent	April	65.2	−6.1	−8.2
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	337.0	−1.7	8.4
Military Payroll	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	144.6	9.8	10.0
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	111.8	−1.6	20.5
Local Purchases	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	80.6	−17.2	−7.0
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons.	Jan.-May. 2	239,872	......	39.5
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	April	399.01	−16.4	−12.1
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	178.3	......	13.9
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Apr.	74,788	......	12.2
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967=100	April	250.2	2.8	9.5
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967=100	April	250.0	2.8	9.9
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	April	541.0	−3.1	0.9
GAS SALES	thous. therms	April	4,223	0.1	−10.0
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	April	718.5	0.2	3.2

p=preliminary.

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to December 1980.*

Job Picture

Trying to get a handle on the Hawaiian employment scene can turn into a hair-tearing exercise at best. There are two main sets of data produced by the State Department of Labor that are used to track employment locally. One deals with employment and unemployment and covers the number of people working, irrespective of how many jobs each worker holds. The other is a count of jobs by industry, wherein a person is counted as many times as the number of jobs he holds. Prior to 1977 these data series used to run pretty much in tandem. Between 1970 and 1976 total employment increased by 51,350 and total jobs by 55,410. But since 1977 when the State Department of Labor adopted a methodology for the employment and unemployment series mandated by the federal government, the two data series parted company. Between 1976 and 1980 total jobs increased by 57,350, whereas the increase in employment was less than half that – 23,000.

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	November 1980	135.6	24.4	16.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	1,453.5	......	18.6
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Dec. 1980	736,624	......	25.1
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	155,895	......	152.1
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec. 1980	215,209	......	99.5
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	18,663	......	−37.8
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	15,713	......	−30.3
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Dec. 1980	3,971	......	−33.5
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Apr.	303	......	−51.1
Maui County	number	Jan.-Dec. 1980	803	......	−20.5
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Apr.	372	......	−14.1
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Apr.	132	......	0.8
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Dec. 1980	6,690	......	35.5
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Apr.	1,466	......	245.8
Maui County	number	Jan.-Dec. 1980	1,815	......	65.3
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Apr.	24	......	−87.9
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Apr.	82	......	−66.7
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Dec. 1980	480,594	......	65.6
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	77,538	......	−4.9
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec 1980	38,480	......	−0.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	42,986	......	69.1
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	5,786	......	−61.7
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-May	127,631	......	105.0
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-May	26,874	......	47.3
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-May	83,773	......	181.9
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-May	16,984	......	18.7
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-May	110,227	......	135.5
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-May	2,139	......	−15.5
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-May	5,676	......	−52.1
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-May	9,589	......	783.3
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	May	285.1p	−0.2	3.4
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	May	303.8p	0.0	6.4
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	November 1980	1,622.6	12.9	21.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	17,560.9	......	11.2
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	November 1980	48.8	17.9	27.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	576.7	......	10.0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	November 1980	9.4	−43.0	7.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	126.8	......	−9.0
RETAILING	mil. $	November 1980	560.2	14.0	23.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	5,902.1	......	12.0
WHOLESALING	mil. $	November 1980	444.0	19.4	5.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	4,364.8	......	−2.6
SERVICES	mil. $	November 1980	283.7	9.4	23.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	3,478.3	......	15.8
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	March	2,807	−10.8	3.4

The following table shows how well the two data sets tracked one another prior to 1977 and the extreme disparity exhibited since then.

	Annual Change		Discrepancy
	Jobs	Employment	
1971	7,460	7,800	340
1972	10,900	10,600	300
1973	15,100	14,300	800
1974	9,600	7,000	2,600
1975	6,250	5,750	500
1976	6,100	5,900	200
1977	11,600	17,000	5,400
1978	18,900	-5,000	23,900
1979	17,000	5,000	12,000
1980	9,850	6,000	3,850

Despite the lack of correlation between the employment and job series, both show signs of a weakening employment picture this year. Total employment in April was up only 1,500 over April 1980. This is in contrast to average annual increases over the past decade of 7,435. While the employment series shows more people working this

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	March 31	4,318.8	0.5	6.7
Honolulu County	mil. $	March 31	3,519.0	0.2	6.0
Maui County	mil. $	March 31	284.7	2.0	6.0
Hawaii County	mil. $	March 31	357.0	1.5	12.9
Kauai County	mil. $	March 31	158.1	2.2	12.2
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	March 31	1,183.4	1.2	−6.7
Honolulu County	mil. $	March 31	996.7	1.4	−5.6
Maui County	mil. $	March 31	76.9	0.8	−16.2
Hawaii County	mil. $	March 31	79.6	−0.7	−7.5
Kauai County	mil. $	March 31	30.2	−1.0	−13.2
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	March	7,793.5	14.8	11.1
Honolulu County	mil. $	March	7,187.5	15.4	11.9
Maui County	mil. $	March	258.3	2.3	0.8
Hawaii County	mil. $	March	253.6	10.6	4.8
Kauai County	mil. $	March	94.1	15.9	0.4
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	March	79.49	15.5	19.3
Honolulu County	annual rate	March	87.14	15.9	19.1
Maui County	annual rate	March	40.47	5.1	17.5
Hawaii County	annual rate	March	38.12	12.7	13.3
Kauai County	annual rate	March	37.19	13.9	12.9
TAX COLLECTIONS					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	April	110,004	−7.8	6.3
	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	482,572	......	4.8
Honolulu County	thous. $	April	93,451	−8.4	6.8
	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	410,292	......	4.3
Maui County	thous. $	April	6,162	−22.5	4.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	27,193	......	13.6
Hawaii County	thous. $	April	6,987	−5.3	3.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	31,364	......	5.2
Kauai County	thous. $	April	3,404	79.4	2.5
	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	13,722	......	3.5

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	April	405.6p	0	1.1
Employment	thous.	April	384.4p	0.1	0.4
Unemployment	thous.	April	21.2p	−1.6	15.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	April	5.2p	−1.9	13.0
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	April	318.4p	−0.1	0.9
Employment	thous.	April	303.2p	0.1	0.5
Unemployment	thous.	April	15.3p	−3.5	10.1
Unemployment Rate	percent	April	4.8p	−4.0	9.1
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	April	33.5p	0.8	1.1
Employment	thous.	April	31.5p	0.6	−0.5
Unemployment	thous.	April	2.0p	2.6	33.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	April	6.0p	1.7	33.3
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	April	35.9p	−0.3	2.3
Employment	thous.	April	33.1p	−0.7	0.6
Unemployment	thous.	April	2.9p	5.6	29.5
Unemployment Rate	percent	April	7.9p	5.3	27.4
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	April	17.8p	1.4	0.9
Employment	thous.	April	16.7p	1.5	−0.6
Unemployment	thous.	April	1.1p	0	31.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	April	6.0p	1.7	30.4
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS-STATE[1]	thous.	April	444.9p	0.1	−0.4
SUGAR (mill and field)[1]	thous.	April	9.0p	2.9	4.0
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)[1]	thous.	April	5.3p	28.0	−0.9
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	April	16.0p	0.6	−0.6
Durable Goods	thous.	April	4.3p	0	−3.4
Non-Durable Goods	thous.	April	11.7p	0.9	0
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	April	3.0p	−1.6	−3.2
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE[1] (excluding sugar and pineapple, but including agricultural self-employed)	thous.	April 12-18[2]	7.9	6.8	12.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	April	24.1p	−1.4	−2.0
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	April	21.0p	0.7	−0.7
COMMUNICATION	thous.	April	7.4p	0.7	3.5
UTILITIES	thous.	April	2.7p	0	3.9
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	April	85.3p	−0.5	−0.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	April	17.7p	−0.3	−5.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND PEAL ESTATE	thous.	April	34.3p	0	3.2
HOTEL SERVICES-STATE	thous.	April	24.1p	−2.4	−5.3
Honolulu County	thous.	April	14.6p	−1.4	−7.0
Maui County	thous.	April	5.1p	−1.0	−4.1
Hawaii County	thous.	April	2.9p	−8.1	−9.5
Kauai County	thous.	April	1.6p	−3.0	−5.9
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	April	75.7p	0	2.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	April	30.1p	0.8	−1.6
Civilian Agencies	thous.	April	11.0p	1.9	−7.6
Defense Department	thous.	April	19.2p	0.3	2.1
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	April	47.9p	−0.2	−2.3
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	April	12.6p	−0.8	−5.3
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April	13.05p	0	11.7
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April	35.7p	−9.2	−8.2
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April	7.50p	−0.8	9.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April	39.2p	−1.8	5.9
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April	9.56p	−0.4	6.7
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April	43.1p	0.7	−4.9
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April	5.96p	0.3	10.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April	32.8p	0.6	−1.8
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	April	208.80p	−6.0	15.2
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April	5.74p	1.2	2.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April	32.2p	−0.9	−9.8
HIRED FARM WORKERS[3,4]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April 12-18	6.00	2.6	5.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April 12-18	38.7	−0.3	−0.5

p=*preliminary*

[1] *Series includes agricultural employment during April survey week.*

[2] *Agricultural jobs are included in the total job count even though the period differs. Agricultural employment is surveyed only four times a year, in January, April, July, and October. These dates also apply to the field portions of sugar and pineapple jobs.*

[3] *Includes some office and supervisory workers.*

[4] *Like the job count for diversified agriculture, the hours and earnings series for hired farm workers is based on a survey taken once every January, April, July, and October.*

year than last, the job series indicates significant declines. In total there were 1,850 fewer jobs in April 1981 than the year before. The biggest losses were in hotel jobs, down 1,350; government jobs, down 2,400; and wholesaling, down 1,000. Fewer jobs were also recorded in manufacturing, construction, transportation, and retailing. Industries recording the biggest job gains were diversified agriculture, up 1,400 compared to last year when storms inflicted heavy crop damage; finance, insurance and real estate, up 1,050, as countless new positions opened up especially at savings and loans where check writing and consumer loan services are now permitted; and in other services, up 1,900. Federal defense jobs increased by 400, not surprising in light of Washington's determination to strengthen U.S. military capabilities, and small increases were also recorded in the communications and utilities industries. The healthy gain in other services was somewhat perplexing given the weakness evident in the overall job picture; It was not attributable to any one company or type of business, but was spread across the entire industry sector.

Tax Collections

Although no gross business receipts figures are available since last year, collections from the taxes paid on these receipts have increased only 4.0% in the first four months of this year, indicating a considerable contraction in the level of business activity locally, especially when the 10% rate of inflation for the same period is taken into account.

Total tax collections, which include not only general excise taxes paid on the gross income of businesses, but all other state tax collections as well, were 4.8% ahead of the January to April period a year ago. Were it not for higher property valuations ringing up 14.4% more in property taxes, the increase in total tax collections would have been considerably less as the increase in real property taxes accounted for 57.6% of the increase in total tax collections. Not since the early 1960s have tax collections grown so slowly.

But mechanical factors —changes in tax laws and processing delays—have been working to slow down the pace of collections as much as a sluggish economy. Collections from the tax on financial corporations fell 67%, in part reflecting a credit due on taxes paid in a prior year. Employment security tax collections fell as they have for the past several years: Unemployment has been low and employer tax rates have diminished accordingly. January 1980 inheritance and estate taxes were overstated and included some collections that belonged in the preceding month. By far the biggest factor pulling down collections in 1981 has been the higher personal income tax exemption—to $1,000 from $750. The law applied last year but many employers didn't adjust withholding schedules until this year which has resulted in lower withholdings this year as well as higher refunds for last year's over withholding.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	April	11,471	2.4	17.5
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	April	6,366	9.3	10.7
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	April	315	−22.2	10.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	April	4,950	0.8	33.0
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no./persons	April	71,713	−0.1	1.5
Services	no./cases	1st Qtr. 1981	12,829	3.0	−1.9
Medical	no./patients	April	51,265	−5.1	−0.3
Food Stamps	no./persons	April	104,010	0.6	1.2
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	April	9,539	0	3.6
Services	thous. $	1st Qtr. 1981	5,135	2.6	26.2
Medical	thous. $	April	9,410	−13.4	14.6
Food Stamps	thous. $	April	6,020	−0.2	18.8

[1] *Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	1,056,900p	......	n.c.
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	965,000 r	......	n.c.
C & C of Honolulu	number	April 1, 1980	762,874 r	......	n.c.
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	70,991 r	......	n.c.
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,053 r	......	n.c.
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,082 r	......	n.c.
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	903,605p	......	n.c.
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019p	......	5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1, 1980	48,813p	......	8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1, 1980	12,206p	......	−5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1, 1980	64,023p	......	−0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total ending May '81	6,256	......	5.4
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	9,849	3.9	13.1
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	7,559	4.4	11.1
Manufacturing	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	445	5.7	16.5
Construction & Mining	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	615	22.3	14.5
Wholesale	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	332	0.3	4.7
Retail	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	874	0.1	7.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	625	8.5	13.4
Trans., Comm., & Util.	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	738	5.6	12.2
Services	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	1,486	−1.4	7.5
Farm & Other	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	252	2.0	4.6
Federal Civilian	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	653	2.7	7.9
Federal Military	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	709	11.1	19.2
State & Local	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	829	2.5	15.1
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	1,423	2.4	16.4
Transfer Payments (1,315) minus Personal Contributions For Social Ins. (448)	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1980	867	2.2	26.6
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1980	9,787	......	6.1
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1979	9,573	......	9.5
Maui County	dollars	1979	8,399	......	10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1979	7,760	......	8.7
Kauai County	dollars	1979	7,762	......	8.6

p=*preliminary*
r=*revised*
n.c.=*not comparable*

**Compared to July 1, 1979.*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS*[1]	1967=100	March	137.8	1.8	4.8
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	2,853.8r	4.5	11.0
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	1,516.0r	2.0	0.9
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	April	2,351.1p	0.6	11.8
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	April	86,309	−1.0	13.0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967=100	April	152.8	0.4	−3.0
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	April	44,120.4	−2.4	26.8
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	April	171.8	−2.9	35.9
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	April	934.2	0.5	6.8
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	May	19.61	14.3	18.3
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	March	313,420p	0.7	1.8
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	April	244.6p	−2.7	8.3
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967=100	April	194.9	1.2	6.7
Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs	1967=100	April	197.1	1.2	9.6
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	April	98,976	0.6	1.8
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	April	7,746	−0.2	7.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	April	7.3	0	5.8
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967=100	April	266.8	0.6	10.0
All Urban Consumers	1967=100	April	266.8	0.6	10.0
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967=100	April	267.3	0.8	10.6
All Commodities	1967=100	April	n.a.	......	......

e=*estimated.* **Seasonally adjusted.*
r=*revised.* ***Seasonally adjusted annual rate.*
p=*preliminary.* *n.a.=not available*

[1] *Excludes one indicator series for which data are not yet available.*

First Hawaiian Bank
Established 1858
Member FDIC

Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *July 1981*

Real Property Taxes

The real property tax has been a gold mine for the counties during the past decade. Revenues from this source provide between 35 and 50 percent of each county's annual expenditures, and collections have increased steadily year after year. Inflation and rapid development of land throughout the state in the 1970s made real property taxes the painless way for the counties to collect more taxes each year to fund their rapidly growing budgets. It was painless for the counties because the State determined the property values, which skyrocketed due to inflation and strong demand. All the counties had to do was to maintain the tax rate or even lower it and yet revenues would keep pouring in as a result of rapidly increasing property values and expansion of the tax base. The State tax assessors appeared to be the culprits, when actually the counties have the authority to set the rates lower or higher depending on their budget needs. But beginning July 1, the entire program from assessing real property to collecting property taxes was transferred from the State to the respective counties as mandated by the Constitutional Convention of 1978, giving the counties complete responsibility for the size of our property tax bills.

The market value of real property—made up of land and improvements—as determined by State tax assessors jumped from $10.95 billion in 1970 to $36.47 billion in 1980, a gain of more than 233 percent. The valuation used for tax purposes was 70 percent of the market value through 1975, and the Legislature lowered it to 60 percent beginning in 1976.

Since gross valuation was lowered to 60 percent of market value in 1976, its total growth over the decade was less than the increase in market value. Nevertheless it rose 185.5 percent, going from $7.7 billion in 1970 to $21.9 billion in 1980. For the City-County of Honolulu, gross valuation grew by 160.2 percent, which means that the Neighbor Island counties experienced larger percentage gains. Maui County posted a tremendous run-up of 496.4 percent, Hawaii County gained 204.7 percent, and Kauai County, 231.4 percent. However, in dollar terms, the City-County of Honolulu accounted for $10.2 billion of the $14.2 billion total gain in gross valuation during the ten years.

The tremendous increases in gross valuations made it possible for the counties to sharply increase their revenues from real property taxes and even allowed some to lower their tax rates. In the ten years, the City-County of Honolulu cut its tax rate from $19.21 per thousand dollars of valuation to $15.23 per thousand in three steps. Still revenues increased 126 percent. Revenues from this source increased even faster for the Neighbor Island counties during the decade where land development was encouraged in order to broaden the tax base. Land development combined with inflated real estate market values caused revenues to increase handsomely to help meet the rising costs of government.

The best example of this effort was Maui County, where the real estate boom spanning the decade made it possible for the County to cut its real property tax rate by more than half and yet see a 259 percent increase in real property tax collections, the best performance of any of the counties. At $15 per thousand dollars of valuation in 1970, Maui County together with Kauai County had the lowest tax rates. But Maui County became the envy of the other counties as its expanding tax base made it possible to lower its tax rate all the way down to $6.47 per thousand in 1979, although the rate was raised to $7.50 in 1980. This rate is still only half that of the next lowest county rate. Kauai County did as well in increasing its real property tax revenues—up 258.6 percent for the decade, but it only lowered its tax rate from $15 per thousand to $14.50 per thousand. Hawaii County maintained its $17.90 tax rate throughout the decade, and its real property tax revenues increased 220.5 percent.

The growth in gross valuation of the hotel-apartment classification led all other categories, more than quadrupling during the decade—from $1.2 billion in 1970 to $4.9 billion in 1980. This was the result of the great tourist boom when visitor accommodations in the state went from 26,923 rooms in 1970 to 55,700 in 1980. Over the decade, the hotel-apartment share of gross valuation went from 17.5 percent of the total to 22.4 percent, providing the biggest increase in real property taxes to every county. The biggest dollar increase in gross valuation was in improved residential property, with a gain of $6.4 billion to $10 billion. However, its proportionate share of total gross valuation declined from 47.4 percent to 45.7 percent in 1980. The other classifications and their ten-year gains in gross valuations were: commercial, up $2 billion to $3.1 billion; industrial, up $1.2 billion to $2 billion; agricultural, up $757,000 to $1.2 billion; conservation, up $118,000 to $237,000; and unimproved residential, up $247,000 to $429,000.

The prospects of real property valuations growing as rapidly during the decade of the 1980s are dim. Resources of land and water, especially on Oahu, are in short supply, and harrassed residents are exerting more pressure for slower development. The counties may have the politically unpleasant task within a few years of having to raise real property tax rates to pay for rising costs or seek more revenues elsewhere. The entire real property tax program is in their hands now. They won't have the State tax assessors to take the heat anymore.

First Hawaiian Bank

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	May	309,490p	0.6	4.0
	number	Jan.-May	1,571,607p	......	−2.5
Westbound	number	May	224,681p	−4.1	0.1
	number	Jan.-May	1,194,709p	......	−4.5
Eastbound	number	May	84,809p	15.7	15.8
	number	Jan.-May	376,898p	......	4.6
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	May	72,094p	−6.4	2.3
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	May	10.7	8.1	10.3
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	April	15,520	−15.5	−38.9
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	May	49,971p	−9.4	−14.3
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	May	102,805p	−1.6	0.1
	number	Jan.-May	559,721p	......	−1.7
Hawaii	number	May	46,173p	−3.5	−17.0
	number	Jan.-May	260,493p	......	−19.6
Kauai	number	May	58,757p	0.9	−0.7
	number	Jan.-May	291,779p	......	−7.5
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	June 1981	56,502	−0.5	1.7
Oahu	number	June 1981	33,566	−1.2	−2.4
Waikiki	number	June 1981	29,101	−1.3	−4.6
Maui (includes 11 on Lanai)	number	June 1981	10,706	−0.2	7.9
Molokai	number	June 1981	539	−15.1	−3.2
Hawaii	number	June 1981	6,859	2.3	9.6
Kauai	number	June 1981	4,832	2.0	9.0
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	May	63.0	−0.2	−0.3
Oahu	percent	May	68.6	−2.0	2.1
Maui	percent	May	57.9	−2.9	−9.7
Hawaii	percent	May	43.9	−4.1	−8.7
Kauai	percent	May	68.4	4.9	4.0
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	340.0	2.7	4.0
Military Payroll	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	137.5	−2.0	9.1
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	102.2	−7.9	−8.3
Local Purchases	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	100.4	25.5	12.2
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-May 30	350.9	......	23.8
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$ ton	May	352.13	−11.7	−45.1
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	178.3	......	13.9
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-May	94,817	......	10.3
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967 = 100	April	250.2	2.8	9.5
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967 = 100	April	250.0	2.8	9.9
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	May	556.2	2.8	−1.4
GAS SALES	thous. therms	May	4,137	−2.0	−4.4
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	May	719.2	0.9	3.1

p = *preliminary.*

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to December 1980.*

Car Sales

New car registrations on Oahu during the first quarter of the year indicate a trend back to the domestic car market. That's welcome news for local dealers of American makes who saw their sales plummet 39.8% last year and their market share fall from 52.9% in 1979 to 38.3%. Stronger sales so far this year have helped restore some of the lost market share to domestics with sales in the first quarter 9.7% ahead of the first quarter last year. American models captured 47.4% of the Hawaii car market in the first quarter.

While sales of American cars turned up in 1981, import sales have declined sharply. Sales of Japanese makes fell 14.8% below first quarter 1980 sales, lagging 6% behind sales of American makes and taking a 44.6% market share. The drop in Japanese car sales this year comes on the heels of a banner year in 1980 when Japanese car sales bolted ahead 20.6%, outselling American makes by 37% and claiming 52.3% of the Hawaii market.

The declining market for European cars has continued its slide into 1981. 1980 sales plunged 30% and first quarter 1981 sales are down 25% compared to first quarter 1980. European makes now have 8% of the Hawaii car market.

What's happening in car sales is largely a matter of cost. Soaring oil prices in 1979 and 1980 spurred the demand for greater fuel efficiency. Japanese models satisfied this demand at the most affordable price with little or no

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	November	135.6	24.4	16.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	1,453.5	......	18.6
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	99,735	......	−1.2
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-May	167,571	......	188.0
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Feb	54,574	......	56.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-May	22,913	......	−42.3
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-May	21,211	......	−15.1
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Feb.	522	......	−28.0
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-May	351	......	−55.3
Maui County	number	Jan.-Feb.	88	......	−34.8
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-May	463	......	−17.6
Kauai County	number	Jan.-May	163	......	0.6
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Feb.	709	......	−27.6
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-May	1,720	......	120.2
Maui County	number	Jan.-Feb.	522	......	35.2
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-May	24	......	−91.8
Kauai County	number	Jan.-May	100	......	−59.3
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	92,509	......	17.5
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-May	92,362	......	−5.9
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	4,401	......	18.4
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-May	44,084	......	64.3
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-May	10,086	......	−35.9
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-June	160,520	......	110.9
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-June	37,943	......	84.3
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-June	100,310	......	213.9
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-June	22,225	......	−5.7
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-June	138,214	......	141.5
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-June	2,754	......	0.5
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-June	9,268	......	−27.6
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-June	10,285	......	207.0
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967 = 100	June	287.3	0.8	3.7
HIGH-RISE	1967 = 100	June	304.9	0.4	6.7
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	November 1980	1,622.6	12.9	21.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	17,560.9	......	11.2
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	November 1980	48.8	17.9	27.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	576.7	......	10.0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	November 1980	9.4	−43.0	7.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	126.8	......	−9.0
RETAILING	mil. $	November 1980	560.2	14.0	23.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	5,902.1	......	12.0
WHOLESALING	mil. $	November 1980	444.0	19.4	5.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	4,364.8	......	−2.6
SERVICES	mil. $	November 1980	283.7	9.4	23.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	3,478.3	......	15.8
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	March	2,823	−17.1	4.0

finance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil $	May 29	4,313.9	-0.3	7.2
Honolulu County	mil $	May 29	3,523.9	0.0	6.7
Maui County	mil $	May 29	280.7	2.0	8.9
Hawaii County	mil $	May 29	353.4	1.2	8.7
Kauai County	mil $	May 29	155.9	1.4	12.8
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil $	May 29	1,088.9	2.4	10.9
Honolulu County	mil $	May 29	914.4	1.9	10.7
Maui County	mil $	May 29	68.5	8.1	14.4
Hawaii County	mil $	May 29	77.0	1.5	9.9
Kauai County	mil $	May 29	29.1	3.8	9.6
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil $	May	7,217.2	6.8	5.3
Honolulu County	mil $	May	6,665.5	6.6	6.3
Maui County	mil $	May	236.1	4.4	6.7
Hawaii County	mil $	May	227.3	13.2	6.6
Kauai County	mil $	May	88.4	9.1	4.3
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	May	78.58	2.8	17.6
Honolulu County	annual rate	May	86.62	2.5	18.5
Maui County	annual rate	May	39.62	1.2	9.2
Hawaii County	annual rate	May	35.17	11.7	2.8
Kauai County	annual rate	May	35.78	7.4	6.3
TAX COLLECTIONS					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous $	May	117,741	7.0	4.5
	thous $	Jan-May	600,312		2.8
Honolulu County	thous $	May	104,544	11.9	5.3
	thous $	Jan-May	514,836		2.2
Maui County	thous $	May	6,426	4.3	1.7
	thous $	Jan-May	33,619		10.3
Hawaii County	thous $	May	4,905	29.8	7.6
	thous $	Jan-May	36,270		5.5
Kauai County	thous $	May	1,865	45.2	1.4
	thous $	Jan-May	15,588		3.3

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous	May	405.8p	0.0	1.7
Employment	thous	May	383.9p	0.1	0.8
Unemployment	thous	May	21.9p	3.3	22.1
Unemployment Rate	percent	May	5.4p	3.8	20.0
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous	May	318.6p	0.0	1.8
Employment	thous	May	302.8p	0.1	1.2
Unemployment	thous	May	15.8p	3.3	16.7
Unemployment Rate	percent	May	4.9p	2.1	14.0
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous	May	33.5p	0.1	0.1
Employment	thous	May	31.5p	0	1.9
Unemployment	thous	May	2.1p	2.5	41.4
Unemployment Rate	percent	May	6.1p	1.7	41.9
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous	May	36.1p	0.4	2.7
Employment	thous	May	33.2p	0.2	0.9
Unemployment	thous	May	2.9p	1.8	31.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	May	8.1p	2.5	28.6
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous	May	17.7p	0.6	0.6
Employment	thous	May	16.6p	0.9	1.5
Unemployment	thous	May	1.2p	9.5	53.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	May	6.4p	6.7	52.4
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOB COUNT—STATE¹	thous	May	444.6p	0.1	0.1
SUGAR (field and mill)	thous	May	9.0p	0	5.3
PINEAPPLE (growing and canning)	thous	May	5.6p	6.7	1.8
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING					
(excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous	May	15.9p	0.3	0.9
Durable Goods	thous	May	4.2p	2.4	6.7
Nondurable Goods	thous	May	11.7p	0	0.4
Apparel and Textiles	thous	May	3.1p	1.7	0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE					
(excluding sugar and pineapple, but including unpaid and self-employed)	thous	April 12-18²	7.9p	6.8	12.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous	May	24.2p	0.6	1.4
TRANSPORTATION	thous	May	20.8p	0.7	1.0
COMMUNICATION	thous	May	7.4p	0	3.5
UTILITIES	thous	May	2.7p	0	1.9
RETAIL TRADE	thous	May	85.6p	0.4	0.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous	May	17.6p	0.6	5.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous	May	34.5p	0.4	0.3
HOTEL SERVICES-STATE	thous	May	23.6p	1.9	6.7
Honolulu County	thous	May	14.3p	-2.1	7.1
Maui County	thous	May	5.0p	2.0	-2.0
Hawaii County	thous	May	2.8p	3.5	12.7
Kauai County	thous	May	1.6p	0	5.9
OTHER SERVICES	thous	May	75.6p	0.2	2.7
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous	May	30.1p	0	0.5
Civilian Agencies	thous	May	10.9p	0.5	5.2
Defense Department	thous	May	19.2p	0.3	2.4
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous	May	47.8p	0.3	1.3
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous	May	12.5p	1.2	5.7
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	May	12.97p	0.6	10.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	May	37.8p	5.9	3.6
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	May	7.42p	1.1	8.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	May	39.2p	0	9.2
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	May	10.16p	6.3	7.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	May	42.8p	0.7	3.6
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	May	5.65p	5.2	0.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	May	34.3p	4.6	3.3
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	May	211.46p	1.3	18.0
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	May	5.83p	1.6	4.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	May	33.2p	3.1	8.9
HIRED FARM WORKERS³ ⁴					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April 12-18	6.00	2.6	5.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April 12-18	38.7	-0.3	-0.5

p = *preliminary*

[1] *Series includes agricultural employment during April survey week.*

[2] *Agricultural jobs are included in the total job count even though the period differs. Agricultural employment is surveyed only four times a year, in January, April, July, and October. These dates also apply to the field portions of sugar and pineapple jobs.*

[3] *Includes some office and supervisory workers.*

[4] *Like the job count for diversified agriculture, the hours and earnings series for hired farm workers is based on a survey taken once every January, April, July, and October.*

competition. European models were too expensive and American cars used too much gas. But 1981 brought the unveiling of some new American models that are designed to meet the Japanese competition head on, both in terms of price and fuel economy. Furthermore, rebates used by domestic automakers in the first quarter of the year tended to boost sales of American makes, while stiff price hikes on some Japanese models turned many buyers away from the Japanese market.

In total, Hawaii car buying is about 6% below what it was in the first quarter of last year, likely a result of higher interest rates and a weaker economy.

Construction

The value of building permits issued through May for private construction on Oahu stood 39% ahead of the January-May period one year ago. At a time when interest rates are painfully high and the local real estate market is in the doldrums, the upsurge in applications for new construction appears an anomaly. But the upswing is somewhat misleading in that it was artificially stimulated by zoning changes rather than by improved market conditions as the numbers would seem to imply.

Last December the City Council ordered a one-year moratorium on high-rise construction in the Salt Lake area but provided a 120-day grace period for the city to finish processing applications filed before the measure was adopted—hence the bulge in permit approvals. When the $85.7 million, 1,000-unit Lakeside Towers project and the $28.3 million, 265-unit Fairway Vista, both slated for Salt Lake, are factored out, the 39% gain translates into a 22% decline in authorizations for private construction.

Tourism

Good news for the Hawaii visitor industry. May brought the best performance since last August with the count of overnight and longer visitors up 4% over May of last year. That was only the third time in the last 10 months that the visitor count has surpassed the year-earlier figure.

The increase was almost entirely attributable to the eastbound component (traffic from the Orient and South Pacific) where the count rose a heady 15.8% boosted by an upsurge of Japanese visitors. The performance in the westbound sector (traffic from the Mainland, Canada and Europe), where an increase of a mere 0.1% was recorded, was also heartening news as westbound travel is what has been pulling down the overall visitor total the past few years. The increase in westbound visitors was the first recorded since December and only the second in ten months. Group travel was particularly weak, as it has been for two years now. Meetings attendance so far this year has fallen 26.5% behind last year. The strength in westbound traffic continues to emanate from the West Coast FIT market.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT weekly average		May	10,331	-9.9	17.9
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS		May	5,684	-10.7	9.1
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS		May	340	7.9	-12.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS		May	4,761	-3.8	38.2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS*					
Income Maintenance		May	71,728	0.0	1.0
Services		2nd Qtr. 1981	12,505	-2.5	-3.0
Medical		May	55,419	8.1	-2.7
Food Stamps		May	104,706	0.7	0.1
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance		May	9,531	-0.1	2.9
Services		2nd Qtr. 1981	n.a.		
Medical		May	14,246	51.4	33.5
Food Stamps		May	6,044	0.4	16.7

**Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1981	1,059,900p		2.0
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1981	973,000p		2.4
C & C of Honolulu	number	July 1981	768,000p		1.9
Maui County	number	July 1981	71,800p		4.2
Hawaii County	number	July 1981	93,700p		5.3
Kauai County	number	July 1981	39,500p		3.7
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1981	912,000p		2.2
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1981	61,019p		5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1981	48,813p		8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1981	12,206p		-5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1981	64,023p		-0.8*
ALIEN IMMIGRATION¹	number	12 mo. total ending June '81	6,201		4.4
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	9,849	3.9	13.1
Employment Income²	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	7,559	4.4	11.1
Manufacturing	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	445	5.7	16.5
Construction & Mining	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	615	22.3	14.5
Wholesale	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	332	0.3	4.7
Retail	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	874	0.1	7.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	625	8.5	13.4
Trans., Comm. & Util.	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	738	5.6	12.2
Services	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	1,486	-1.4	7.5
Farm & Other	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	252	2.0	4.6
Federal Civilian	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	653	2.7	7.9
Federal Military	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	709	11.1	19.2
State & Local	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	829	2.5	15.1
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	1,423	2.4	16.4
Transfer Payments (Less Personal Contributions For Social Insurance)	mil $	4th Qtr. 1980	867	2.2	26.6
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1980	9,787		6.1
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1979	9,573		9.5
Maui County	dollars	1979	8,399		10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1979	7,760		8.7
Kauai County	dollars	1979	7,762		8.6

p = *preliminary*
r = *revised*
n.c. = *not comparable*

**Compared to July 1, 1979*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS*¹	1967=100	April	137.7p	0.4	9.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
Current Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	2,853.0	4.5	10.9
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	1,516.4	2.1	1.0
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	May	2,367.2	0.6	12.0
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	May	85,890	0.2	13.1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967=100	May	152.8	0.3	6.1
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	April	44,120.4	-2.4	26.8
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	April	171.8	-2.9	35.9
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	May	943.0	0.9	9.2
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	June	20.03	2.1	58.6
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	April	314,778	0.7	2.3
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	April	244.6p	-2.7	8.3
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967=100	March	194.9	1.2	6.7
Apts., Hotel, Office Bldgs.	1967=100	March	197.1	1.2	9.6
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	May	99,235	0.3	2.2
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	May	8,171	5.5	2.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	May	7.6	4.1	0
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967=100	May	269.1	0.9	9.8
All Urban Consumers	1967=100	May	269.0	0.8	9.8
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967=100	May	268.3	0.4	10.5
All Commodities	1967=100	May	293.7	0.3	11.2

e = *estimated* **Seasonally adjusted.*
r = *revised* ***Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
p = *preliminary* n.a. = *not available*

[1] *Excludes one indicator series for which data are not yet available.*

First Hawaiian Bank
Established 1858
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Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *August, 1981*

E 3500-1

Hawaii's Drought Problem

Despite some recent rain, the state has been getting below-average rainfall this year, and the areas that have been hit the hardest are Hamakua and South Kohala on the Big Island. The lower rainfall has brought economic hardship to some ranchers and farmers, and to a lesser degree, to sugarcane growers. The Governor declared this a disaster area, thus providing some State aid. Consumers have had to cut water usage to stretch dwindling supplies, and the County has taken emergency measures to relieve shortages by bringing in water from areas of surplus.

Hawaii has lived through drought conditions in the past, and will face dry periods in the future because rainfall distribution is uneven and uncertain. Man must adjust to nature if water is to be available when needed in sufficient volume for his economic well-being. With a rapid increase in population and an expanding economy, the Kamuela-Kawaihae-Waikoloa triangle has seen its water consumption increase rapidly. Since this area depends on the streams and springs of the Kohala Mountains for most of its water requirements, the effect is quickly felt during a drought.

The Hamakua area gets more than 100 inches of rainfall in normal years, but for the first half of this year rainfall amounts have been about 10 percent of average. Even if Hamakua gets 40 to 50 inches this year, the rainfall would be insufficient for normal sugarcane growth. But dryness is relative. If Waikiki were to get 40 to 50 inches of rainfall this year, it would experience one of its very wettest years on record. In modern times Waikiki has never suffered from a water shortage, because it gets its water from underground supplies, rather than having to depend on surface water from rainfall or stream flow.

The islands of Hawaii lie in a dry part of the world. That is, if there were no Hawaiian Islands, the average rainfall in this part of the ocean would be around 25 inches a year, according to Saul Price, National Weather Service meteorologist who has studied island weather for many years. But the five major islands of Hawaii that lie in the track of the trade winds have mountains that are veritable rain factories. Price says there are three main ways rain occurs in Hawaii. In all of them, moist air is forced to rise until cooling condenses the moisture into cloud and rain. The most frequent and important of these ways is when our mountains force the moist trade winds to rise up their slopes. An example of this is Oahu, with its two mountain ranges, the Koolaus and the Waianaes. If these two long, narrow ranges ran from northeast to southwest so that they simply split the trade winds (instead of running, as they do, from northwest to southeast so that they lie directly abreast of the trade winds), Oahu would be a much drier island. Another source of rain is the winter storms, in which large currents of air converge and rise. The third way is when air is forced to rise over island and mountain areas heated by the sun.

The latter two methods don't produce much rain for Hawaii on a day-to-day basis, and the state depends on the trade winds and its mountains for most of its rainfall. The annual statewide rainfall average of about 70 inches is almost three times as much as we would get if there were no mountains, or over 10 billion gallons of rainfall daily produced by the mountain/trade winds rain factories. Much of the rainfall evaporates or is lost by plants into the air, another large proportion runs off to the sea, and the remainder percolates into the earth to replenish our groundwater systems.

The current dry spell on the Big Island appears to be a combination of the failure of two normal occurrences. The leeward sides of our islands depend on winter storms for a lot of their moisture. The storms did not show up last winter and the lack of rain between October and February dried up the cattle ranges in South Kohala. This district also depends on trade wind showers on the Kohala Mountains, but there was an unusual lack of trades the past winter that extended through May, according to a study just completed by Dr. Steve Lyons of the University of Hawaii Meterology Department. The trades returned in June and although they created some dark clouds on Kohala Mountain, very little rain fell. One reason for this is that the trade winds may contain less moisture during the summer months. Another is a phenomenon known as the trade wind inversion, caused when cooler air aloft descends and warms, forming a layer of warm air about a mile above the ground. Sometimes this warm layer is intense enough to block the trade winds from rising high enough to produce significant rain. So it was a succession of adversities—lack of winter rains, lack of trades, and trade wind inversions—that brought on a long period of dry weather to this area of the Big Island. East and northeast Maui suffered from similar patterns, according to the study.

Frequent drought over the past decade obscures the fact that the Neighbor Islands, especially the Big Island, are richly endowed with water. However, it is going to take better resource management for them to provide sufficient water for their growing economies. The Big Island has almost eight times Oahu's volume of ground water and almost nine times Oahu's volume of surface water. Oahu has developed its ground water resources almost to the maximum sustainable level and in 1975 used close to 40 percent of its surface flows. The Big Island in 1975 used less than 4 percent of its surface water and about one-half of one percent of its ground water.

Hawaii County took over an 8-million gallon storage reservoir in the Kohala Mountains from the military after World War II, and since then has added two 50-million gallon reservoirs in the same area to serve municipal, industrial, and agricultural needs (except for sugar) in South Kohala and Hamakua, the only areas of the County served almost entirely by surface flows. Capital requirements for water development will be high, but the State pays for source development. Because high elevation makes pumping cost prohibitive, development of ground water may not be feasible while there is abundant unused rainfall in the Kohala Mountains. Storage systems, with transmission by gravity flow, make better economic sense for this area.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	June	344,355	11.3	2.3
	number	Jan.-June	1,915,962	......	−1.6
Westbound	number	June	265,026	18.0	1.3
	number	Jan.-June	1,459,735	......	−3.5
Eastbound	number	June	79,329	6.5	5.9
	number	Jan.-June	456,227	......	4.8
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	June	85,475	18.6	2.4
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	June	9.7	−9.3	1.0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	May	13.394	−13.7	−37.4
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	June	56,348	12.8	−13.9
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	June	118,319	15.1	−1.0
	number	Jan.-June	678,040	......	−1.6
Hawaii	number	June	58,971	22.4	−12.8
	number	Jan.-June	319,464	......	−18.4
Kauai	number	June	67,438	14.8	−5.3
	number	Jan.-June	359,217	......	−7.1
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	June 1981	56,502	−0.5	1.7
Oahu	number	June 1981	33,566	−1.2	−2.4
Waikiki	number	June 1981	29,101	−1.3	−4.6
Maui (includes 11 on Lanai)	number	June 1981	10,706	−0.2	7.9
Molokai	number	June 1981	539	−15.1	−3.2
Hawaii	number	June 1981	6,859	2.3	9.6
Kauai	number	June 1981	4,832	2.0	9.0
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	June	64.6	2.5	5.4
Oahu	percent	June	76.5	11.5	11.8
Maui	percent	June	53.7	−7.3	−2.4
Hawaii	percent	June	42.9	−2.3	−4.9
Kauai	percent	June	64.0	−6.4	1.6
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL*	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	345.3	......	6.5
Military Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	147.6	......	11.7
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	106.1	......	11.5
Local Purchases	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	91.6	......	−5.5
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-June 27	484.9	......	25.1
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	June	377.67	7.3	−41.6
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	178.3	......	13.9
FRESH	thous. lbs	Jan.-June	117,932	......	13.7
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967=100	June	253.8	1.4[3]	11.3
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967=100	June	252.8	1.1[3]	11.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	June	562.1	1.1	2.6
GAS SALES	thous. therms	June	4,179	1.0	−3.6
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	June	719.3	0.0	2.9

p = preliminary.

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to April, 1981.*

**Not comparable to previous quarter. 1st Quarter total does not include Coast Guard expenditures.*

Energy

Hawaii residents are consuming considerably less primary energy this year than last, a result of stepped-up efforts to conserve in the wake of much higher fuel prices.

Hawaiion Electric generated 0.4% less power in the five months February-June 1981 than in the same period last year. (January was excluded because of a changeover in billing procedures that affected that month.) However, a much more substantial decline was recorded in residential sales which dropped 3.7%. Gasco reported 6.7% less in gas sales in the first half of the year relative to first half 1980. And the Tax Department reported a 3.3% drop in the amount of liquid fuel sold in the state through May. The most significant decline in liquid fuel sales was in the consumption of aviation fuel which dropped 7.6%, reflective of the sharp cutbacks in airline scheduling in response to high fuel costs and a soft visitor market. Gasoline consumption was down, too—2.4% when compared to January-May 1981. The drop in gasoline sales stems not only from a reduction in usage by Hawaii residents, but also from a decline in the visitor sector where fewer visitors mean fewer U-drives on the road. While the consumption of gasoline and aviation fuel has dropped so far in 1981, diesel fuel consumption is up, although not for on-highway use as might be expected given the recent popularity of diesel cars. Increases were also recorded in the use of liquid petroleum and fuel for small boats.

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	Nov. 1980	135.6	24.4	16.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	1,453.5	......	18.6
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-April	251,989	......	53.9
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-June	179,059	......	45.4
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-April	61,712	......	25.2
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-June	26,425	......	39.9
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-June	24,881	......	−9.2
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-April	957	......	−34.5
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-June	417	......	−52.9
Maui County	number	Jan.-April	165	......	−40.4
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-June	548	......	−17.0
Kauai County	number	Jan.-June	188	......	1.1
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-April	2,321	......	65.2
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-June	1,761	......	71.3
Maui County	number	Jan.-April	559	......	4.3
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-June	24	......	−91.8
Kauai County	number	Jan.-June	100	......	−59.3
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-April	135,401	......	4.9
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-June	104,646	......	−12.6
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-April	9,051	......	29.8
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-June	44,901	......	62.2
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-June	10,766	......	−34.4
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-July	182,442	......	87.2
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-July	40,965	......	82.9
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-July	117,384	......	175.9
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-July	24,051	......	−26.0
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-July	155,377	......	105.7
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-July	3,848	......	−6.0
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-July	10,487	......	−23.6
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-July	12,730	......	211.9
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	July	290.8p	1.3	4.2
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	July	307.3p	0.8	6.5
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	November 1980	1,622.6	12.9	21.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	17,560.9	......	11.2
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	November 1980	48.8	17.9	27.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	576.7	......	10.0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	November 1980	9.4	−43.0	7.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	126.8	......	−9.0
RETAILING	mil. $	November 1980	560.2	14.0	23.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	5,902.1	......	12.0
WHOLESALING	mil. $	November 1980	444.0	19.4	5.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	4,364.8	......	−2.6
SERVICES	mil. $	November 1980	283.7	9.4	23.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	3,478.3	......	15.8
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	May	2,282	−0.2	−3.9

finance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	June 30	4,386.6	1.7	4.9
Honolulu County	mil. $	June 30	3,591.3	1.9	4.2
Maui County	mil. $	June 30	283.4	1.0	8.4
Hawaii County	mil. $	June 30	353.2	0.0	5.3
Kauai County	mil. $	June 30	158.6	1.7	13.5
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	June 30	1,146.6	5.3	13.2
Honolulu County	mil. $	June 30	965.1	5.5	13.1
Maui County	mil. $	June 30	71.3	4.2	18.7
Hawaii County	mil. $	June 30	78.4	1.9	12.0
Kauai County	mil. $	June 30	31.8	9.3	6.3
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	June	7,650.6	6.0	16.6
Honolulu County	mil. $	June	7,062.7	6.0	17.5
Maui County	mil. $	June	242.2	2.6	4.1
Hawaii County	mil. $	June	251.6	10.7	10.1
Kauai County	mil. $	June	94.1	6.4	8.4
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	June	82.13	4.5	32.7
Honolulu County	annual rate	June	90.19	4.1	33.4
Maui County	annual rate	June	41.58	4.9	24.9
Hawaii County	annual rate	June	38.85	10.5	23.6
Kauai County	annual rate	June	37.12	3.7	17.7
TAX COLLECTIONS					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	June	104,672	11.1	26.9
	thous. $	Jan.-June	704,984		5.8
Honolulu County	thous. $	June	93,672	10.4	31.6
	thous. $	Jan.-June	608,508		5.8
Maui County	thous. $	June	4,731	26.4	4.9
	thous. $	Jan.-June	35,350		9.6
Hawaii County	thous. $	June	3,744	23.7	24.0
	thous. $	Jan.-June	40,013		1.8
Kauai County	thous. $	June	2,525	35.4	37.7
	thous. $	Jan.-June	18,113		7.0

employment and unemployment - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	June	412.9p	1.7	2.2
Employment	thous.	June	387.1p	0.8	1.1
Unemployment	thous.	June	25.7p	17.8	22.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	June	6.2p	14.8	19.2
C & C of HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	June	323.4p	1.5	2.3
Employment	thous.	June	304.7p	0.6	1.5
Unemployment	thous.	June	18.7p	18.7	18.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	June	5.8p	18.4	16.0
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	June	35.1p	4.8	1.3
Employment	thous.	June	32.7p	4.0	0.6
Unemployment	thous.	June	2.4p	14.6	34.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	June	6.7p	9.8	31.4
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	June	36.6p	1.4	3.1
Employment	thous.	June	33.2p	0	0.9
Unemployment	thous.	June	3.4p	17.2	30.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	June	9.3p	14.8	27.4
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	June	17.9p	1.1	0
Employment	thous.	June	16.6p	0.3	2.4
Unemployment	thous.	June	1.3p	8.7	38.9
Unemployment Rate	percent	June	7.0p	9.4	42.9
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS STATE[1]	thous.	June	445.4p	0.2	-0.1
SUGAR (growing and processing)	thous.	June	9.1p	0.6	4.0
PINEAPPLE (growing and canning)	thous.	June	7.3p	29.5	0
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	June	16.1p	1.3	0.3
Durable Goods	thous.	June	4.4p	6.0	1.1
Non-Durable Goods	thous.	June	11.7p	0	0.4
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	June	3.0p	1.6	1.6
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE[2] (excluding sugar and pineapple but including agricultural self-employed)	thous.	April 12-18[2]	7.9p	6.8	12.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	June	24.3p	1.0	1.0
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	June	20.8p	0.2	2.1
COMMUNICATION	thous.	June	7.4p	0	3.5
UTILITIES	thous.	June	2.7p	0	1.9
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	June	86.2p	0.8	0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	June	17.8p	1.1	5.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	June	34.6p	0.4	3.0
HOTEL SERVICES STATE	thous.	June	23.5p	0.6	5.4
Honolulu County	thous.	June	14.3p	0	5.6
Maui County	thous.	June	4.8p	3.0	1.0
Hawaii County	thous.	June	2.8p	0	11.3
Kauai County	thous.	June	1.6p	3.1	8.8
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	June	75.5p	0	1.8
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	June	30.3p	0.7	-0.2
Civilian Agencies	thous.	June	11.0p	0.9	4.8
Defense Department	thous.	June	19.3p	0.5	2.7
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	June	45.3p	5.1	0.2
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	June	12.5p	0	-6.0
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	June	12.92p	-0.2	11.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	June	30.9p	-18.3	-4.3
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	June	7.31p	1.5	8.6
Average Weekly Hours	hours	June	37.6p	4.1	0.3
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	June	10.17p	0.1	7.2
Average Weekly Hours	hours	June	43.7p	2.1	-0.7
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	June	6.08p	7.6	9.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	June	33.5p	-2.3	-1.2
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	June	204.80p	-3.1	4.4
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	June	6.12p	5.0	7.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	June	32.0p	-3.6	5.3
HIRED FARM WORKERS[3,4]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April 12-18	6.00	2.6	5.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April 12-18	38.7	-0.3	-0.5

p = *preliminary*

[1] *Series includes agricultural employment during April survey week.*

[2] *Agricultural jobs are included in the total job count even though the period differs. Agricultural employment is surveyed only four times a year, in January, April, July, and October. These dates also apply to the field portions of sugar and pineapple jobs.*

[3] *Includes some office and supervisory workers.*

[4] *Like the job count for diversified agriculture, the hours and earnings series for hired farm workers is based on a survey taken once every January, April, July, and October.*

Consumer Prices

The rate of inflation as measured by the Honolulu Consumer Price Index (CPI) slowed considerably between April and June of this year, the most recent survey periods. A 1.1% increase in prices was recorded. The April-June rate if continued over a 12-month span would result in an annual inflation rate of 6.9%. The annual rate of 17.7% recorded for the preceding 2-month period—February-April 1981—was a more disturbing figure. The culprit then was housing which accounted for two-thirds of the CPI gain.

But between April and June, the pace of inflation slowed dramatically in virtually every major category of consumer spending. Food prices, after rising at an annual rate of 15.9% in the first four months of the year, slowed to a 3.0% annual rate. Housing costs shrunk from a 23% rate of gain to 8%. Apparel and upkeep went from a 4.7% increase to a 0.9% decline at annual rates. The increase in transportation costs slowed from 18.1% to 7.6%. Medical care went from 16.7% to 14.3%. Lastly, and probably the most pleasing of all was the abatement, however temporary, of spiraling energy prices. Honolulu's energy index rose a mere 6.7% at an annual rate between April and June. That's in contrast to a 68% annual rate for the first four months of the year.

Interesting, but not unexpected, has been the relative price stability exhibited by the apparel and household furnishings components of the CPI which both rose at annual rates of only 2.0% in the first half of the year. Purchases in these categories are considered discretionary, in that they may be postponed to more opportune times. Accordingly, with demand soft in these sectors, prices have been weak.

Honolulu did considerably better on the price front between April and June than the average area did nationally. While Honolulu's CPI rose at an annual rate of 6.9% over the two months, nationally the gain was 10.6%. But in the 10 months before that Honolulu's track record wasn't so good—12.0% vs. a 9.4% annual rate nationally.

Public Construction Projects

The value of public construction projects for the first seven months of 1981 is up 87.2% over the same period last year. While this appears to be an impressive increase, it should be remembered that activity last year was severely depressed (the lowest since 1972.) Most of the current activity can be attributed to State government projects located on Oahu. A number of contracts have been awarded for highway construction, the largest of these being the $29.1 million H-1 Keehi Interchange plus the $9.2 million Moanalua Road-Puuloa Interchange to Middle Street. Construction of the $27.7 million State Judiciary Complex and the $3.6 million University of Hawaii Law School Library have also helped to boost activity. Other projects that have raised this year's total have been the $5.7 million grading and drainage project at Lihue Airport on Kauai and the $5.5 million federal contract for family quarters repair at Iroquois Point.

public assistance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)		June	13,088	26.7	29.5
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS		June	6,774	19.2	19.2
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS		June	348	2.4	-14.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS		June	5,908	24.1	60.3
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance		June	72,195	0.7	1.8
Services		2nd Qtr. 1981	12,505	-2.5	-3.0
Medical		June	51,828	-6.5	-1.3
Food Stamps		June	n.a.	—	—
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance		June	9,602	0.7	3.4
Services		2nd Qtr. 1981	n.a.	—	—
Medical		June	11,002	-22.8	21.2
Food Stamps		June	n.a.	—	—

[1] *Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	1,059,900p	—	2.0
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	973,000p	—	2.4
C & C of Honolulu	number	July 1, 1980	768,000p	—	1.9
Maui County	number	July 1, 1980	71,800p	—	4.2
Hawaii County	number	July 1, 1980	93,700p	—	5.3
Kauai County	number	July 1, 1980	39,500p	—	3.7
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	912,000p	—	2.2
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019p	—	5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1, 1980	48,813p	—	8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1, 1980	12,206p	—	-5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1, 1980	64,023p	—	-0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total ending July '81	6,223		7.4
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	10,057	2.1	11.4
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	7,699	1.9	9.4
Manufacturing	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	462	3.8	19.1
Construction & Mining	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	652	6.0	16.4
Wholesale	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	334	0.6	3.1
Retail	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	903	3.3	6.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	643	2.9	17.6
Trans., Comm. & Util.	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	746	1.1	5.8
Services	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	1,517	2.1	7.9
Farm & Other	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	248	-1.6	1.6
Federal Civilian	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	667	2.1	11.2
Federal Military	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	687	-3.1	11.0
State & Local	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	839	1.2	5.5
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	1,506	5.8	16.7
Transfer Payments (Less Personal Contributions for Social Insurance)	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	851	-1.8	22.1
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1980	10,101 r		10.6
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1979	9,573		9.5
Maui County	dollars	1979	8,399		10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1979	7,760		8.7
Kauai County	dollars	1979	7,762		8.6

p = *preliminary*
r = *revised*
n.c. = *not comparable*

**Compared to July 1, 1979*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS*[1]	1967 = 100	May	135.5	-1.5	10.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
in Current Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	2,881.0	1.0	12.3
in 1972 Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	1,509.1	-0.5	3.1
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	June	2,382.1	0.6	12.0
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	June	86,372	1.2	11.0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967 = 100	June	150.7	-0.1	5.9
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	June	46,482.8	2.9	25.6
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	June	185.8	5.4	37.9
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	June	947.2	0.4	10.6
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	July	20.39	1.8	77.6
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	May	316,124	0.4	3.6
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	May	237.3	4.7	7.1
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967 = 100	March	194.9	1.2	6.7
Apts., Hotel, Office Bldgs.	1967 = 100	March	197.1	1.2	9.6
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	June	98,392	0.8	1.7
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	June	7,784	-4.7	-0.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	June	7.3	-3.9	-2.7
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967 = 100	June	271.4	0.9	9.5
All Urban Consumers	1967 = 100	June	271.3	0.9	9.6
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967 = 100	June	269.9	0.4	10.3
All Commodities	1967 = 100	June	294.5	0.3	10.9

e = *estimated.* **Seasonally adjusted.*
r = *revised.* ***Seasonally adjusted annual rate.*
p = *preliminary.* *n.a. = not available*

[1] *Excludes one indicator series for which data are not yet available.*

First Hawaiian Bank
Established 1858
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Economic Indicators

ISSN 0015-2757

A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *September 1981*

Ke-ahole Airport

The master plan for the Ke-ahole Airport that was drawn up in the late 1960s envisaged a full-scale airport that, when finally completed, would have some 20 gate positions for interisland aircraft and some 12 gate positions for intercontinental jets. The plan was to build the airport in two increments—the first to provide only interisland service with 6,500-foot runways and the second increment to be capable of handling the largest intercontinental jets with runways of 12,000 feet.

The first increment was completed in mid-1970, and at that time Fujio Matsuda, then State Director of Transportation, said that the State had no immediate plans for building the second increment although the master plan drawn by Peat, Marwick, Livingston and Co. anticipated that the longer runways would be needed by 1985. Matsuda said that timing of the second increment "depends on a lot of things . . . hotel development, plans of the airlines, the overall need. It all has to fit together."

It seems to us that while perhaps **everything** doesn't fit together yet, enough things fit together now that serious attention should be given to extending the runways at Ke-ahole so that overseas jets from the Mainland and from the Far East can land there. Let us mention four pieces of this jigsaw that we think fit together well enough to make it urgent that this issue be looked at seriously.

First, it is now evident that the Big Island is at the end of the line as far as tourism in Hawaii is concerned—that is, as long as visitors arrive in and depart from Honolulu. In the tourism declines of 1980 and 1981, Oahu has suffered the least, Maui and Kauai have suffered a bit more, but the Big Island has dropped dramatically: it is simply too far away from Honolulu and hence too expensive to get to in times of high air fares and high inflation. Tourism to the Big Island will rebound from the present depression far better if the overseas visitor can fly directly there.

Second, if direct flights from overseas to the Big Island are to amount to anything in the future, they will have to be into Ke-ahole rather than into Hilo. Hilo as an intercontinental airport has been in a state of decline for the last decade and may very well amount to nothing in the near future. Flights from the Mainland into and out of Hilo started in 1967 with 18 scheduled landings or departures a week and reached a peak in 1970 with as many as 97 a week, in addition to numerous charter flights for group tours. At that time around 300,000 overseas visitors were moving in or out of Hilo directly on overseas flights, and they were being serviced by six scheduled airlines—Pan Am, United, Continental, Western, Northwest, and Braniff. Pan Am pulled out in 1971, Braniff in 1976, Northwest in 1978, Continental in January 1980, and Western in September 1980. This leaves only United, whose flights have been cut to one daily round trip between Hilo and Los Angeles, and this service will be reduced further for the winter. The charter flights for group tours have long since disappeared from the scene.

Third, if Big Island tourism is to get pulled out of the doldrums, something major has to be done—and one thing that we can see that might do it would be to have direct flights into the heart of the Big Island tourist center—Kona.

This gets us to the fourth and main point—that the Kona/South Kohala area of the Big Island is now the heart of the Big Island tourist industry. When the Ke-ahole Airport was opened in 1970 there were 1,787 hotel rooms in West Hawaii for it to serve, versus an almost equal number (1,395) on the Hilo side of the island. Since then, the number of hotel rooms in East Hawaii has increased slightly to just barely over 2,000 while the number in West Hawaii has jumped dramatically to nearly 5,000 (4,835)—or over 70 percent of the island total. Perhaps even more importantly, there are no new hotels planned for the Hilo area—only a few new condo units to be opened in the next few years—whereas the latest HVB survey shows that over 10,000 new units are being planned for West Hawaii for the future—6,500 condo units and over 3,500 hotel units. When these planned developments have been completed, over 86 percent of all the living units for visitors will be in West Hawaii, and the need for direct flights into that visitor heartland will be evident.

Also, the Big Island gets practically none of the eastbound tourist business that comes to Hawaii, yet it has been the increase in eastbound traffic in the last couple of years that has kept the state's total number of visitors from falling even more drastically than it has. Eastbound travelers account for 23 percent of the state's total visitor count, with the Japanese segment alone accounting for 15 percent. At present the Japanese and other eastbound travelers spend practically all their nights on Oahu, with those who take Neighbor Island trips generally making the trip a one-day excursion, most frequently to Kauai.

Since the Japanese and eastbound visitors have a short length of stay, the only way that the Big Island will ever tap the market in any significant way is to have direct flights. One foreign airline has already indicated that it would put direct charter flights into Ke-ahole if the airport could accommodate them.

Since it will undoubtedly be a number of years at best before the Ke-ahole runways can be extended to take intercontinental jets, it is certainly not too early to start planning this expansion now.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	July	351,643p	2.1	−10.4
	number	Jan.-July	2,277,836p	......	−2.7
Westbound	number	July	271,266p	2.4	−15.1
	number	Jan.-July	1,733,656p	......	−5.4
Eastbound	number	July	80,377p	1.3	10.3
	number	Jan.-July	544,180p	......	7.1
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	July	96,437p	12.8	−13.5
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	July	11.0	13.4	0.9
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	June	10,392	−22.4	−20.4
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	July	54,959p	−2.5	−21.1
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	July	117,600p	−0.6	−17.9
	number	Jan.-July	796,805p	......	−4.3
Hawaii	number	July	59,448p	0.8	−27.6
	number	Jan.-July	379,465p	......	−19.9
Kauai	number	July	68,398p	1.4	−22.5
	number	Jan.-July	428,331p	......	−9.8
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	June 1981	56,502	−0.5	1.7
Oahu	number	June 1981	33,566	−1.2	−2.4
Waikiki	number	June 1981	29,101	−1.3	−4.6
Maui (includes 11 on Lanai)	number	June 1981	10,706	−0.2	7.9
Molokai	number	June 1981	539	−15.1	−3.2
Hawaii	number	June 1981	6,859	2.3	9.6
Kauai	number	June 1981	4,832	2.0	9.0
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	July	64.8	0.3	1.3
Oahu	percent	July	73.3	−4.2	5.8
Maui	percent	July	57.2	6.5	−0.5
Hawaii	percent	July	50.5	17.7	1.0
Kauai	percent	July	63.9	−0.2	−10.5
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL*	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	345.3	......	6.5
Military Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	147.6	......	11.7
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	106.1	......	11.5
Local Purchases	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	91.6	......	−5.5
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons.	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	742.1	......	12.5
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	August	349.50	−8.2	−47.1
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	178.3	......	13.9
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-July	145,150	......	18.3
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967=100	June	253.8	1.4[3]	11.3
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967=100	June	252.8	1.1[3]	11.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	July	585.1	4.1	0.9
GAS SALES	thous. therms	July	3,882	−7.1	−8.2
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	July	720.2	0.1	3.0

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p = *preliminary.*

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to April, 1981.*

**Not comparable to previous quarter. 1st Quarter total does not include Coast Guard expenditures.*

Employment

Reflective of the weak visitor market, hotel employment declined or was flat in all counties during July except for Hawaii County where it advanced 10.9 %. The overall gain of 300 in hotel jobs on the Big Island resulted from the opening July 6 of the new Sheraton Royal Waikoloa Hotel on the South Kohala Coast.

Along with Washington's moves to strengthen the U.S. defense position which got underway before the close of the Carter Administration, the decline in Hawaii federal defense employment has been arrested. From a peak of 23,500 in 1969, the number of civilian defense jobs fell by more than 20% over the next decade, reaching a low of 18,400 in September, 1980. The count has risen steadily since then, by more than 1,000 to 19,500 in July of this year.

The increase in July of 4,300 County jobs and the loss of 3,200 State jobs reflects the switchover of property tax collection and assessment functions from the State to the Counties, county hirings for the summer youth program, and separations at the state level in the Department of Education.

Pineapple jobs increased by 2,200 in July as the industry moved into its peak harvest season. Sugar experienced an upswing of 400, and other agriculture increased by 600. The other notable gainer was construction where 500 jobs were added. Retail trade, which generally suffers when tourism suffers, lost 150 jobs.

In total, there was a net gain of 5,800 jobs in July, which, together with an increase of only 2,400 in the total labor force, held the unemployment rate down. There was a

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	Nov. 1980	135.6	24.4	16.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	1,453.5	......	18.6
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-April	251,989	......	53.9
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-July	192,656	......	29.1
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-April	61,712	......	25.2
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-July	47,423	......	−17.2
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-July	28,335	......	−3.0
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-April	957	......	−34.5
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-July	488	......	−48.5
Maui County	number	Jan.-April	165	......	−40.4
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-July	643	......	−14.8
Kauai County	number	Jan.-July	216	......	2.9
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-April	2,321	......	65.2
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-July	1,807	......	32.7
Maui County	number	Jan.-April	559	......	4.3
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-July	162	......	−59.8
Kauai County	number	Jan.-July	118	......	−52.0
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-April	135,401	......	4.9
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-July	118,873	......	−22.9
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-April	9,051	......	29.8
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-July	49,345	......	70.6
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-July	13,583	......	−20.9
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	238,015	......	68.0
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	52,399	......	63.5
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	130,754	......	72.4
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	54,861	......	62.6
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	203,095	......	93.6
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	5,776	......	−46.5
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	15,002	......	−30.0
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	14,142	......	212.6
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	August	290.7	......	3.0
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	August	307.0	......	5.5
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	November 1980	1,622.6	12.9	21.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	17,560.9	......	11.2
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	November 1980	48.8	17.9	27.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	576.7	......	10.0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	November 1980	9.4	−43.0	7.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	126.8	......	−9.0
RETAILING	mil. $	November 1980	560.2	14.0	23.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	5,902.1	......	12.0
WHOLESALING	mil. $	November 1980	444.0	19.4	5.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	4,364.8	......	−2.6
SERVICES	mil. $	November 1980	283.7	9.4	23.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	3,478.3	......	15.8
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	June	3,135	36.1	24.0

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	July 31	4,393.2	0.2	6.2
Honolulu County	mil. $	July 31	3,601.6	0.3	5.7
Maui County	mil. $	July 31	279.8	−1.3	6.7
Hawaii County	mil. $	July 31	346.1	−2.0	5.8
Kauai County	mil. $	July 31	165.7	4.5	18.8
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	July 31	1,116.6	−2.6	−10.0
Honolulu County	mil. $	July 31	943.0	−2.3	−9.5
Maui County	mil. $	July 31	69.9	−2.1	−11.3
Hawaii County	mil. $	July 31	74.0	−5.7	−15.3
Kauai County	mil. $	July 31	29.7	−6.6	−10.8
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	July	7,748.6	1.3	12.7
Honolulu County	mil. $	July	7,148.7	1.2	13.7
Maui County	mil. $	July	252.8	4.4	3.1
Hawaii County	mil. $	July	247.3	−1.7	0.3
Kauai County	mil. $	July	99.9	6.2	6.5
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	July	82.17	0.0	27.6
Honolulu County	annual rate	July	89.92	−0.3	28.2
Maui County	annual rate	July	42.96	3.3	21.7
Hawaii County	annual rate	July	38.93	0.2	16.1
Kauai County	annual rate	July	39.01	5.1	16.4
TAX COLLECTIONS					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	July	97,381	−7.0	14.0
	thous. $	Jan.-July	802,365	......	6.7
Honolulu County	thous. $	July	85,649	−8.6	16.8
	thous. $	Jan.-July	694,157	......	7.1
Maui County	thous. $	July	3,546	−25.0	−24.8
	thous. $	Jan.-July	41,896	......	5.5
Hawaii County	thous. $	July	6,204	65.7	25.8
	thous. $	Jan.-July	46,218	......	4.5
Kauai County	thous. $	July	1,981	−21.5	−19.9
	thous. $	Jan.-July	20,094	......	3.6

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	July	415.3p	0.6	1.9
Employment	thous.	July	392.7p	1.4	1.5
Unemployment	thous.	July	22.6p	−12.0	10.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	July	5.5p	−11.3	7.8
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	July	324.7p	0.4	2.1
Employment	thous.	July	308.4p	1.2	1.9
Unemployment	thous.	July	16.3p	−13.1	5.5
Unemployment Rate	percent	July	5.0p	−13.8	4.2
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	July	35.2p	0.4	−0.6
Employment	thous.	July	33.1p	1.4	−1.6
Unemployment	thous.	July	2.1p	−10.6	16.7
Unemployment Rate	percent	July	6.0p	−10.4	20.0
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	July	37.5p	2.7	5.0
Employment	thous.	July	34.5p	4.1	4.1
Unemployment	thous.	July	3.0p	−11.8	17.6
Unemployment Rate	percent	July	8.1p	−12.9	12.5
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	July	17.8p	−0.3	−1.7
Employment	thous.	July	16.6p	0.0	−3.8
Unemployment	thous.	July	1.2p	−3.8	47.1
Unemployment Rate	percent	July	6.9p	−1.4	46.8
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS-STATE	thous.	July	451.2p	1.3	−0.4
SUGAR (mill and field)	thous.	July	9.4p	4.4	6.2
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)	thous.	July	9.5p	30.3	−12.9
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	July	16.0p	−0.6	2.2
Durable Goods	thous.	July	4.2p	−2.3	−1.2
Non-Durable Goods	thous.	July	11.7p	0.0	3.5
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	July	3.0p	0.0	3.4
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE (excluding sugar and pineapple but including agricultural self-employed)	thous.	July	8.5p	7.6	16.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	July	24.5p	2.3	−1.8
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	July	20.8p	0.0	−2.1
COMMUNICATION	thous.	July	7.3p	−0.7	1.4
UTILITIES	thous.	July	2.7p	0.0	0.0
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	July	85.8p	−0.2	−0.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	July	17.8p	0.3	−4.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	July	34.8p	0.0	2.8
HOTEL SERVICES-STATE	thous.	July	23.4p	−0.2	−4.5
Honolulu County	thous.	July	14.1p	−1.7	−5.7
Maui County	thous.	July	4.7p	−2.1	−1.1
Hawaii County	thous.	July	3.1p	10.9	−3.2
Kauai County	thous.	July	1.5p	0.0	−8.8
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	July	75.7p	0.2	1.9
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	July	30.5p	0.7	0.0
Civilian Agencies	thous.	July	11.0p	0.0	−6.0
Defense Department	thous.	July	19.5p	1.0	3.7
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	July	42.1p	−7.1	−0.1
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	July	16.8p	34.9	−4.3
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	12.91p	−0.1	10.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	38.3p	23.9	−1.5
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	7.20p	−1.5	11.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	36.8p	−2.1	−1.1
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	10.15p	−0.2	8.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	43.5p	0.5	−2.2
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	6.01p	−1.2	7.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	33.5p	0.0	−0.3
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	July	206.22p	0.7	12.8
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	6.10p	−0.3	7.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	32.3p	0.9	6.6
HIRED FARM WORKERS[1]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April 12-18	6.00	2.6	5.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April 12-18	38.7	−0.3	−0.5

p = *preliminary.*

[1] The hours and earnings for hired farm workers is based on a survey taken once every January, April, July, and October.

12% drop in the number of unemployed and a drop from 6.2% to 5.5% in the rate of unemployment.

Banking

The reason for the large increase in bank turnover rates relative to last year is because of interest-bearing checking accounts that banks began offering in 1981. The turnover rate is designed to reflect the velocity of money moving through checking accounts and relates debits (checks) to demand (checking account) deposits. The problem is that the debit figures include both checks written on regular and interest-bearing accounts, whereas the demand deposit figures reflect only deposits contained in regular checking accounts. Money in interest-bearing checking accounts shows up as time deposits. Because of this method of classifying interest-bearing checking deposits, the turnover figures are essentially meaningless. The authority granted banks to offer interest-bearing checking accounts has resulted in a dramatic drop in demand deposit balances. At the end of July, demand deposit balances in Hawaii banks averaged 10% lower than one year earlier.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)		July	11,755	−10.2	7.3
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS		July	6,274	−7.4	7.6
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS		July	436	25.3	2.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS		July	5,444	−7.9	31.4
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance		July	72,487	0.4	2.5
Services		2nd Qtr. 1981	12,505	−2.5	−3.0
Medical		July	51,914	0.2	13.3
Food Stamps		June	104,697	0	0
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance		July	9,751	1.6	4.3
Services		2nd Qtr. 1981	5,555	8.2	26.6
Medical		July	12,570	14.3	66.6
Food Stamps		June	6,073	0.5	18.5

[1] Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	1,059,900p	......	2.0
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	973,000p	......	2.4
C & C of Honolulu	number	July 1, 1980	768,000p	......	1.9
Maui County	number	July 1, 1980	71,800p	......	4.2
Hawaii County	number	July 1, 1980	93,700p	......	5.3
Kauai County	number	July 1, 1980	39,500p	......	3.7
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	912,000p	......	2.2
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019	......	5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1, 1980	48,813	......	8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1, 1980	12,206	......	−5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1, 1980	64,023	......	−0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total ending August 1981	6,840	......	18.6
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	10,057	2.1	11.4
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	7,699	1.9	9.4
Manufacturing	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	462	3.8	19.1
Construction & Mining	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	652	6.0	16.4
Wholesale	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	334	0.6	3.1
Retail	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	903	3.3	6.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	643	2.9	17.6
Trans., Comm., & Util.	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	746	1.1	5.8
Services	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	1,517	2.1	7.9
Farm & Other	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	248	−1.6	1.6
Federal Civilian	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	667	2.1	11.2
Federal Military	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	687	−3.1	11.0
State & Local	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	839	1.2	5.5
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	1,506	5.8	16.7
Transfer Payments (1,350) minus Personal Contributions For Social Ins. (499)	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	851	−1.8	22.1
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1980	10,101 r	......	10.6
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1979	9,573	......	9.5
Maui County	dollars	1979	8,399	......	10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1979	7,760	......	8.7
Kauai County	dollars	1979	7,762	......	8.6

p = *preliminary*

r = *revised*

**Compared to July 1, 1979.*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.

[2] Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS*	1967 = 100	July	133.7p	−0.1	4.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	2,881.6p	1.0	12.4
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	1,507.4p	−0.6	3.0
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	July	2,421.7p	1.6	12.1
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	July	88,032p	1.3	10.7
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967 = 100	July	153.4p	0.3	9.3
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	June	46,482.8	2.9	25.6
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	June	185.8	5.4	37.9
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	July	951.6	0.5	11.0
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	August	20.50	0.5	84.4
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	June	318,054	0.6	5.0
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	June	236.2p	−1.5	8.1
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967 = 100	May	199.5	2.4[1]	7.8
Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs	1967 = 100	May	201.2	2.1[1]	9.9
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	July	98,962	0.6	2.0
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	July	7,502	−3.6	−6.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	July	7.0	−4.1	−7.9
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967 = 100	July	274.6	1.1	10.7
All Urban Consumers	1967 = 100	July	274.4	1.2	10.7
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967 = 100	July	271.0	0.4	8.8
All Commodities	1967 = 100	July	296.0	0.5	9.5

p = *preliminary.*

[1] Compared to March 1981.

**Seasonally adjusted.*

***Seasonally adjusted annual rate.*

Personal Income

Good news! The U.S. Department of Commerce revised upward the 1980 estimate of total personal income (TPI) for Hawaii. Instead of increasing 11.9% as was first reported, it increased 12.7%. When deflated by the Honolulu CPI that translates into close to 1% real growth as opposed to essentially no growth as was reflected by the earlier estimate. The bigger increase placed us 13th instead of 16th in the overall state rankings and lifted our per capita figure to 6% above, rather than 3% above the U.S. average as first reported.

However, based on preliminary figures for the first quarter of 1981, Hawaii's performance relative to the other 49 was not quite so good. Our 2.1% TPI gain over last year's fourth quarter was third from the bottom. Nationally, the increase averaged 2.9%. But because of better than average performances in the last half of last year, Hawaii's first quarter 1981 figure came in 11.4% above the year earlier figure, ahead of the 11.1% U.S. average.

The weakness in employment income (wage and salary disbursements and proprietors income) came from several sectors – farming, transportation and utilities, wholesaling, services, and government. Construction, manufacturing, retailing and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries all recorded good gains. Property income (dividends, interest and rent) was also strong.

Construction Costs

Materials prices continued soft in August reflecting the weak construction picture, especially nationally. Both Honolulu indexes – for single family and for high-rise construction – declined in August. On the average, material prices are at or below what they were at this time last year. The overall increase in construction costs has been contained to 5.5% for high rise and 3.0% for single family construction over the past twelve months. It's been more than a decade since construction costs in Honolulu have risen so slowly.

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